THE Outlook MAGAZINE

CENTRE OF CRIMINOLOGY
MAY 11 1977
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APRIL ISSUE '77

'Prisons of the North'— an alternative

'Bureaucratic Ping-Pong'
(the deportable inmate game)

Interview this Month
a talk with Dan Weir,
Director of Warkworth

WARKWORTH INSTITUTION

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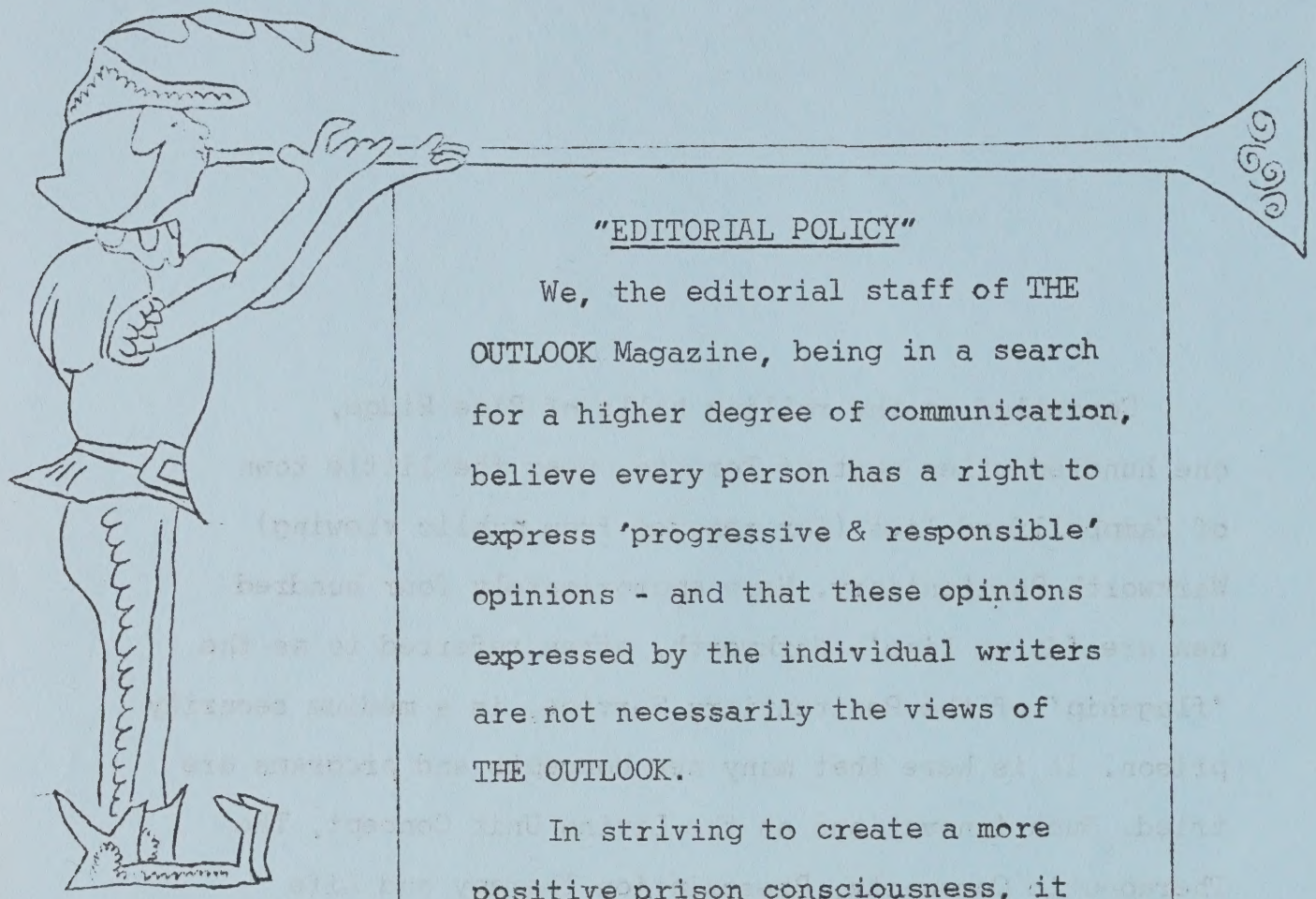
Concealed in the rolling hills of Pine Ridge, one hundred miles east of Toronto, near the little town of Campbellford lies (far removed from public viewing) Warkworth Penitentiary. Here approximately four hundred men are 'doing time'. Warkworth, often referred to as the 'flagship' of the Penitentiary Service, is a medium security prison. It is here that many new concepts and prcgrams are tried. Such innovations as the Living Unit Concept, The Therapeutic Community, Prescription Therapy and Life Skills - all designed to try and prepare a man to re-enter society with at least an equal chance of staying out...



"EDITORIAL POLICY"

We, the editorial staff of THE OUTLOOK Magazine, being in a search for a higher degree of communication, believe every person has a right to express 'progressive & responsible' opinions - and that these opinions expressed by the individual writers are not necessarily the views of THE OUTLOOK.

In striving to create a more positive prison consciousness, it is our hope that these reflections will embed upon the reader a better understanding of todays prisoner.

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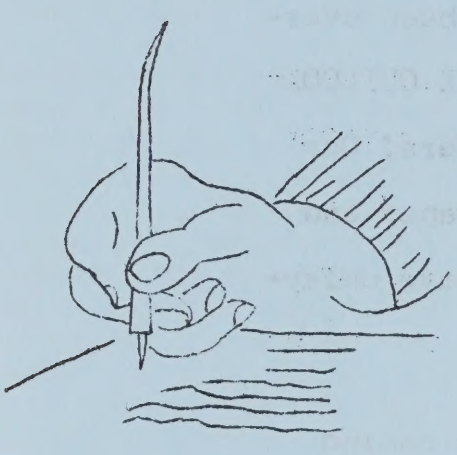
"...the struggle to reconcile our individuality with the institutionalization around us, is a universal struggle. We here at THE OUTLOOK are a part of that struggle - as much a part of it all as you the reader... together we may succeed."

INSIDE THE OUTLOOK

volume 5

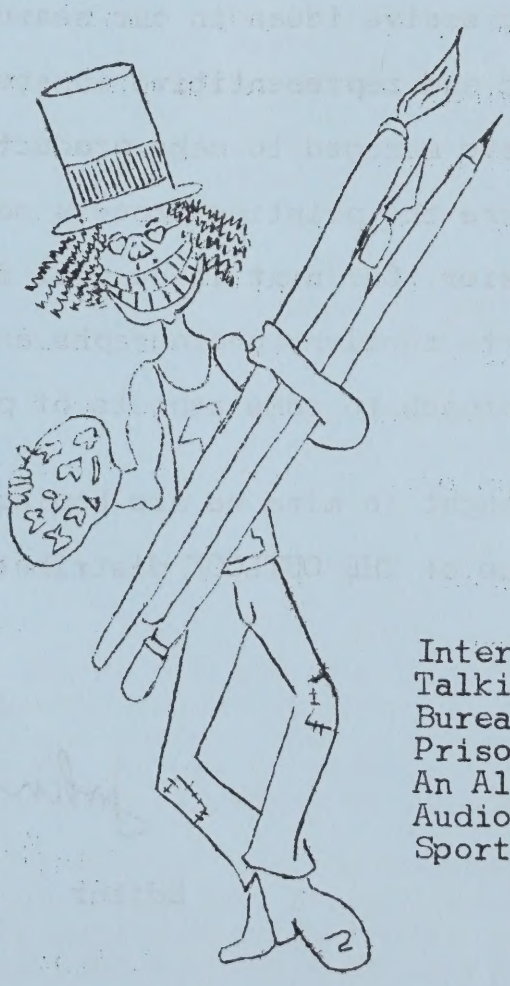
april 77



Editors:

John Grimes #1614

Russell Newman #363



contributors

Doug Forde
Ken Farrell #2105
Harold Schmitt #2304
Steve Sinclair #2413
Charles Mortimer #992
Sports by: Roger Oake #875
Illustrations by:
Gary Elliott #2127
Denis Simpson #2189

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A Word From the Editor

At last our technical difficulties have been overcome and the belated April edition of THE OUTLOOK is being distributed to our waiting readers! Our apologies offered for the shortages of paper and ink, plus the machine breakdowns which have delayed us so long.

The new cover of THE OUTLOOK heralds the coming of a few progressive ideas in our search for a more artistic and representitive inmate publication. We have managed to make production changes which will make the printing process more regular and a lot easier. Our next issue will feature an expanded sports section, photographs and a more humouress approach to some aspects of prison life.

With this thought in mind we are hoping to have the next issue of THE OUTLOOK distributed by June 1.

John Grimes

Editor

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

NEED FOR INDIVIDUAL APPROACH TO DEPORTABLES

Dear Editor:

What does it mean to be a deportable in Warkworth Institution? That may seem like a fairly easy question to answer, i.e. he's a person who is non-Canadian who has been judged guilty of a crime in Canada, and who has been ordered deported to his country of origin by Canadian Immigration at the end of his sentence or upon making parole. In fact at first glance, there is very little to distinguish a deportable from your full-blooded Canadian inmate. The deportable enjoys the same sports, does the same work, mixes well with his fellow inmates and is eligible for Temporary Absence and escorted passes. He may not get visits if his family and friends are thousands of miles away, but at least he can get to see the occasional hockey game or eat in a nice restaurant perhaps, you know, the normal resocialization programs that any inmate can earn or qualify for.

Or can he? If anyone had asked his C.O. or L.U. up to January 20th of this year about passes for deportables at Warkworth, the answer would have been an emphatic "forget it!". At the first meeting between The Inmate Committee and our new director, Dan Weir, the question of deportables and passes was discussed. Mr. Weir, while pointing out that deportables in many cases constitute a greater security risk, added that "the door was still open" on the question of passes for deportables.

Let's hope this open minded attitude is allowed to develop to the point where once more deportables may look forward to applying for T.A.'s from Warkworth and receiving an individual assessment as other inmates do.

Ken Farrell #2105
Warkworth Institution

MARIJUANA LAWS UNJUST???

Dear Editor:

The comments which follow are my own and are directed to those made by Ernie Suiden and Russell Newman in the January '77 edition of THE OUTLOOK. The comments made by Ernie and Russell upon which I comment are in respect of the 'decriminalization' of the use of marijuana and the severity of sentences imposed by the Courts with reference to marijuana and it's use.

To my mind neither Ernie nor Russell address themselves to the questions which must be asked. I suggest that the first question is "are the penalties now imposed with respect to marijuana and it's use realistic?" I suggest that the second question is "should people at large be able to use marijuana as a matter of course?"

I suggest that the answer to both the above questions is -- must be -- "probably not".

.....cont'd

No further comment is required of me upon the first question and the answer I suggest to it. As to the second question--- "should people at large be able to use marijuana as a matter of course?", and my answer "probably not"--- my comments follow.

It makes no sense to say that, the people of Canada now being 'stuck' with two very serious and perhaps insoluable multi-faceted problems in alcohol and tobacco, they should casually and carelessly take on a third problem of unknown size. A decision to permit the sale and casual use of marijuana could, NOW, only be taken carelessly.

The 'Jamaica study' and those like it prove nothing except that in the narrow and unrepresentitive circumstances of those studies, the use of marijuana had no obvious effect upon the users. Those studies do <u>not</u> show that marijuana had no effect nor that it had no harmful effect.

It appears that the active ingredient in marijuana is fat-soluble and that once that active ingredient is taken into the body it is, at best, hard to remove. It appears that the active ingredient in marijuana has long-term, and perhaps very long-term effects upon the user of marijuana.

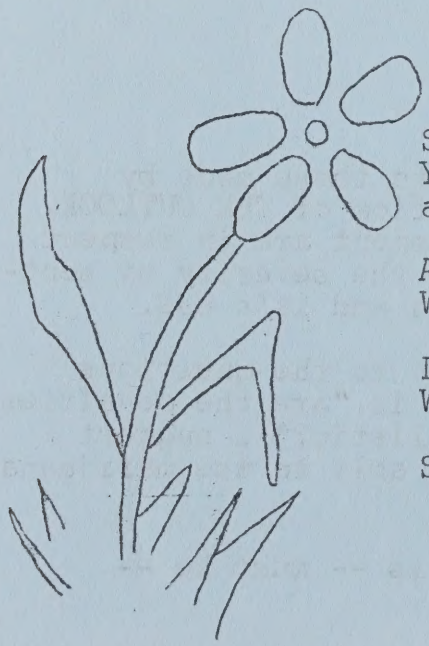
Data upon marijuana and it's effects are incomplete and unclear, and conclusions tenative. However, you are familiar through me with Andrew Malcolm's article "The Amotivational Syndrome --- an Appraisal" in the fall 1976 issue of the quarterly magazine "Addictions" of The Addiction Research Foundation. That article is interesting and informative, and Dr. Malcolm is (at the very least) well informed.

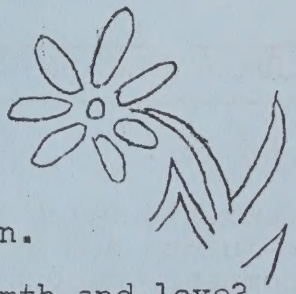
You may, of course, publish this letter in the next issue of THE OUTLOOK, and I will be interested to see whether or not you do.

I enclose a copy of this letter which you may, of course, hand to Ernie Suiden.

Charles S.M. Mortimer #992

Editors Note: Thanks for the enlightenment Charley. Of course, I suggest that the question still remains (in your own words)--- "are the penalties now imposed with respect to marijuana and it's use realistic?-- probably not." I rest my case.





"AWAITING SPRING"

Spring, come here, stay for awhile
You bring us hope,
and make us trembling in expectation.

Are you the messenger of light, warmth and love?
We want to worship, find and believe in you.

Like children that we are deep inside,
We need your gentle love.

Stay here ... our hearts are open!

Harry Schmitt #2304

AN INTERVIEW WITH THE DIRECTOR BY: R.B. NEWMAN #363

Our new Director, Mr. Dan Weir, was born and raised in Toronto just east of 'Cabbage Town'. He is 30 years of age, graduated from the Criminology Department of the University of Ottawa with a Master's degree in Criminology and Correctional Administration in 1970. He worked as Program and Special Projects Planner at N.P.S. H.Q. in Ottawa until August 1971 when he transferred to CPS as a classification officer at Collins Bay Institution. In January 1972 he became Supervisor of Classification at Collins Bay, and in April 1973 was appointed Assistant Director, Socialization at Joyceville Institution. He returned to Collins Bay in the same capacity in April 1974 and was appointed Acting Director in December of 1975. He transferred briefly to the National Parole Board in August 1976 as Regional Secretary, until his present appointment as Director of Warkworth Institution, which became effective on December 6th., 1976. He is married with one child, a boy of 7.

OUTLOOK: Within the hierarchy of the CPS, would say that Warkworth is still regarded as the 'flagship' of the Penitentiary Service?

MR. WEIR: (ah), I would say yes. Certainly within the Ontario Region, definitely. Similar institutions in Canada might argue the point in a Cross-Canada survey, but from my experience, I have found Warkworth to be the best institution that I've worked at.

"...I think we forgot the very sound and serious concept that no man can change another, unless the individual about whom change is discussed, is prepared to change."

OUTLOOK: Why do you feel Warkworth is the best institution you've worked at?

MR. WEIR: In trying to identify why, I think there are two general areas or rather three. One would be the morale of the staff, a second would be the morale of the inmates, at least to the extent that a number of them have expressed to me the appreciation that if they have to do time, this is probably one of the better places to do it. The third factor would be, I think, the impact of the Living Unit in terms of the relationship which people are trying to foster in the Units. Also, in terms of the delegation of authority to the point where I have learned, even in my brief experience here, to have confidence in the L.U. team and to depend on them for realistic assessment to cases and recommendations so that the involvement in the inmates program is well distributed among staff.

OUTLOOK: So basically, how does it feel to be the 'skipper' of the flagship of the CPS, and did you have any first impressions of Warkworth in relation to penitentiaries you've worked in before?

MR. WEIR: Well, yes, I feel good about being here, I feel that it's a totally new experience for me, because I haven't had, in the past, direct experience with the L.U. and also because it is my first Directorship. I felt that I was received warmly and that there's a very co-operative staff and that the inmates whom I've met and spoken with seem to have a certain appreciation, if that's the word, for where they are and what kind of place it is. One of the first things that struck me was a simple feeling (as often first impressions are) of a certain amount of openness, not only in the physical structure of the place, but in the interaction between staff and staff and staff and inmates. I hope that first impression holds true throughout the rest of my experience here.

OUTLOOK: What is the recidivism rate of Warkworth and how does it compare with that of other penitentiaries?

MR. WEIR: Gee, I haven't any statistics on that. I don't know of any study that has ever been done concerning recidivism at individual institutions. One factor that should be taken into consideration if there were such statistics, is the argument that W.I. has traditionally been

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given the 'better type' of inmate- if I may use that phrase- or the inmate that is somewhat more amenable to these surroundings, to the L.U. program, and to counselling and program orientation in general. So that if there were statistics available, one would have to distinguish between what the staff are doing, plus the contribution programs are making to the reduced rate (hopefully the reduced rate); and secondly, what contribution inmates themselves, by their motivation and cooperation are making, over and above programs that are available and what staff are trying to accomplish.

OUTLOOK: Does Warkworth still follow this trend of being sent the less violent, 'lighter' offender?

MR. WEIR: Well the term... I'm notsure you hit the nail on the head there. I would say the more malleable type of inmate, or the inmate more likely to be receptive to this type of program. I mean, we do have a number of lifers, and certainly murders can be considered violent. As well, we have a number of other offenders with violence in their past, but the point is that they do not necessarily continue during their term of imprisonment, the type of reactions which sent them to prison. They are capable of being dealt with in a generally reasonable fashion. And, I think, although the Chairman of the Regional Board might facetiously suggest, that they are only sending us 'the best of a bad bunch', that we do tend to get the better 'type' of inmate.

OUTLOOK: Do you view the 'rehabilitation craze' of the 60's as on a decline, and how do you feel about the word 'rehabilitation' in general - does it exist?

MR. WEIR: Well, I would hope that rehabilitation in general terms is not on the decline, but certainly, I think, we learned a lesson through the 60's. I think that our self-image was somewhat inaccurate during those times - in that it was probably closer to the image one gets of Atlas holding up the world than of a professional concerned with the reformation of inmates. I think the reason for that is that we took too much upon ourselves. I think we forgot the very sound and serious concept that no man can change another, unless the individual about whom change is discussed, is prepared to change. I think we've tended to switch the respondsibility for change from a concentration on ourselves and on programs, to a concentration on the inmate himself, and we now see our role not so much as 'rehabilitating' the individual as 'facilitating' the individual's efforts in achieving his own worthwhile goals. We present what is sometimes referred to as an 'opportunities model'. In other words, we provide as many alternatives as we reasonably can within our limitations of physical, human and budgetary resources. And if the inmate picks up on one or more of these opportunities and alternatives, then we will be able to assess that sincerity and that desire and we'll be able to help him along in his pursuit of certain goals with a view to release.

OUTLOOK: Is the Directorship of a Penitentiary somewhat of a 'rubber stamp' position intended to formalize the higher policies of the CPS, or to what extent does the Director have to interpret the Commissioner's Directives?

MR. WEIR: I, for one, am rather cautious about 'interpreting' the directives. I try to get the best advise I can from as many areas of responsibility as I can. I think the C.D.'s are minimum basic requirements for us and that they're guidelines for us which we can clarify and adopt and implement according to certain local circumstances, restrictions or whatever. The danger in interpreting directives is in adding to them a much greater requirement than was originally intended.

"...each inmate is an individual and each case has to be examined in an individual manner"

OUTLOOK: Could you explain the local ruling policy for eligibility for Temporary Absence Passes?

MR. WEIR: As you know, there was a local ruling here that an inmate had to be ½ way to his P.R.D. before becoming eligible for a T.A. Now, I am not questioning the authority of the Director to make such a ruling (I would be undermining my own authority if I suggested that). Whereas I appreciate the philosophy on which it was based, that is, you have to get to know the inmate and see him in terms of progress made over a fairly lengthy period to make an important T.A. decision - I see it as sort of a 'bastard' guideline super-imposed on the directive. I want to have staff still adhere to the philosophy behind the ½ way to P.R.D. rule, but they are much more flexible without such hard and fast rules. Because a man might be ready after serving a year, on ten, or two years on ten, whereas another individual might not be ready until he's served maybe 16 months out of 18. I think

they need that flexibility. And, I think it re-emphasizes the individual case management approach which says that each inmate is an individual and each case has to be examined in an individual manner.

OUTLOOK: Would that sort of reinforce the basic ideas of the L.U. concept?

MR. WEIR: I think so. I depend heavily on on the L.U. recommendations, as you know, and I feel confident enough about their abilities now, after the number of years the L.U. has been in practice here, that I would trust them without having to have that hard and fast rule of halfway to Parole Review Date.

OUTLOOK: How do you feel about a non-Canadian inmate's re-socialization in relation to the different types of release programs available to the Canadian inmate?

MR. WEIR: I feel that this is a rather difficult problem. Certainly, those who are deportable are not barred from the privilege of T.A., but the whole situation, I think, merits caution, I think this is reasonable. I know from my own experience that a deportable inmate to be out on a T.A., knowing that he has only to cross a certain border or take a certain train or plane and be scott free, is a hell of a temptation. I mean freedom is a basic longing that we all have and it is an extremely potent longing. And I think that I myself, would find it extremely tempting if I were a deportable, and out on a T.A., to know that I could be scott free by changing my geographical location ...it's a hell of a position for the Director of an Institution to be in when he's considering the case. Again, I think each case has to be looked upon individually. I would just stress from my own experience...I'd exercise considerable caution...because I've been burnt six ways to Sunday in these cases.

"...I mean freedom is a basic longing that we all have and it is an extremely potent longing".

OUTLOOK: Would you say the door is still open regarding T.A.'s for deportables though?

MR. WEIR: Sure, I'll consider these cases carefully. I'm not going to say don't bother to send them to me. I'd like to take a look at them individually and if we feel we can take the risk, and the additional risk because he is deportable ...we'll hold our breath and go along with it.

OUTLOOK: Can you explain why, as happened in two recent cases, that the L.U. team has simply refused to even consider a T.A. application from a deportable?

MR. WEIR: I think they appreciate deportables are not barred from T.A.'s, but that considerable caution should be exercised and I'm just wondering, off the top of my head, about their motivation. If what you say is accurate, whereas to the inmate it may seem like a hard and fast rejection, to the L.U. staff themselves, it may have been the frankest, simplest, most honest way of insuring that the guy knew where he stood and that he didn't build up his hope up to a great degree.

OUTLOOK: Should the L.U. Team in those cases process the T.A. to your desk?

MR. WEIR: Well, I think it should be processed. As long as the guy meets the basic requirements of C.D. 228, I feel strongly that he should have a hearing and that it should be processed. Now, I'm not suggesting that, beginning tomorrow, they're all going to get T.A. recommendations. I think there are enough protections, along the way, through the screening process, to ensure that the case is dealt with fairly and realistically without outright denying its' process.

OUTLOOK: This is what appears to be happening in some cases.

MR. WEIR: Iwasn't aware of this. I'll look into it and see if this is so. You know, I think the fellow has a right to be told 'no', if that is the case, from this office.

OUTLOOK: Do you feel the over-crowding in prisons today is somewhat defeating the Living Unit Concept?

MR.WEIR: It is in a sense, I suppose, if you're looking at a 100% involvement in the L.U. Concept. Rather than examine the L.U. Concept independently, I would see a more serious

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problem for investigation being the warehousing that we may have to resort to because of over-crowding, or lack of resources. This is my major concern, and I think it is a concern of all Directors. It has been examined quite closely in the study done on the proposed inmate pay structure, as has the idea of creating job descriptions for jobs. The work ethic is being re-emphasized by the current Commissioner, who believes strongly that every inmate who is capable should be assigned a meaningful and challenging job, if at all possible.

OUTLOOK: Do you foresee any proposed project similar to Joycevilles' minimum wage, here at Warkworth?

MR. WEIR: They are considering a small pilot for Warkworth, which I won't expand on now in any detail, cause the final approval has not been given. However, I think it's worth mentioning in this interview that we are exploring the possiblity of a small pilot here, whereby an inmate can earn considerably more than he does now, and where their talents can be used more effectively.

OUTLOOK: At last estimate, it cost the tax-payer close to $20,000 to house one inmate in a Federal Penitentiary for one year. With the government claiming to soon introduce new legislation towards the decriminalization of marijuana, what are your personal feelings with respect to soft drug offenders and the over-crowded prison system?

MR. WEIR: Well... you may not find many Directors admitting this publicly, but I agree totally with the decriminalization of soft drug offenders. We used to be told that the deadly weed was the first step towards heroin addiction or lectured that the 'weeds of crime' bear bitter fruit. But, they have had an opportunity of examining some of the side effects of the use of soft drugs and this sort of thing. I favour a public educational approach for those who become involved, rather than treating it as a serious criminal offence, as it has been in the past. The penalties for it are gradually being reduced and I see this as a gradual progression towards eventual decriminalization of soft-drug usage. Probably with the decriminalization or gradual lessening of the penalty, I might suggest that perhaps they should be looking at those who were sentenced several years ago when it hit pretty hard. And whereas the judiciary may not, in fact, be doing this directly, certainly the parole board, from my knowledge, is very seriously looking at such cases, when they become eligible for parole.

"Well... you may not find many Directors admitting this publicly, but I agree totally with the decriminalization of soft drug offenders."

OUTLOOK: Especially that seven year mandatory minimum sentence?

MR. WEIR. Yes.

OUTLOOK: Under the new Peace and Security Bill what effects, if any, will the 25 year minimum term for life offenders have upon W.I.? Do you foresee any changes to accommodate such an inmate?

MR. WEIR: Well I know that the senior program people at national headquarters are examining the whole question very closely and have asked for input. With respect to this, the Lifers' Group here at Warkworth has submitted some of their concerns and proposals and suggestions for such long-termers, and I know that the brief was received and is being considered. I think it presents us with a somewhat serious situation. Just as an aside, it might stimulate some thought by revealing that a large purportion of Directors were not in favour of this change in law, because of our experience with inmates, long-termers, and lifers in particular. (I don't think I can comment any more on this). I have presented some of my ideas to the committee studying special programs for long termers. A lot of information is still to come and has to be analysed and considered. Some suggestions are of a practical nature, others are rather innovative and unusual, such as the idea for a far northern community for lifers. So, I'm really at a loss to give any firm direction or answer to the question, other than that I am concerned and others are concerned - we'll do the best we can, under extremely difficult circumstances.

OUTLOOK: Do you think Conjugal Visits will ever come to Warkworth?

MR. WEIR: Ah, I feel there is probably a need for a closer examination of this whole question. I would even go so far as to say I'd like to see it on a pilot basis somewhere, not necessarily here. Perhaps in one of the newer, smaller institutions which are still

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on the drawing board, and to which some type of facility might be inclided that would take into account that this was going to take place, so that the whole set-up is there. I make this point, because one of the problems we've had with programs in the past, is that the building is here and the program is imposed upon our physical, geographical and human resource limitations - it's almost like planning for failure. It's very difficult to make it work because the place was not designed or built with this in mind, and staff were not prepared for it. If these problems were to be overcome or met, I'd like to see it on a pilot basis. One arguement that is used in favour of it, is that the sentence itself should be the punishment, and as long as the man is removed from society which he has offended, then every other benifit, privilege, arrangement, or social interaction to which he was accustomed, should no also be terminated. The punishment is in him being sentenced and serving his time, the relationship with his wife sexually and otherwise, should be promoted as much as possible. Of course, there are very cogent arguements against conjugal visiting as well. I'm rather relieved that I do not have to make the decision.

"...the punishment is in him being sentenced and serving his time, the relationship with his wife - sexually and otherwise, should be promoted as much as possible."

OUTLOOK: Would you be in objection to a central 'unified' inmate committee, rather than the present 'breakdown' of 4 independent block reps?

MR. WEIR: Well, I think I'm in favour of block reps., because with the L.U. program here, there may be some needs identified in a particular block which are not reflected in another block. I would be concerned if it was one central committee, then some of the concerns of inmates in particular blocks might be neglected in fa-our of some other approach. I generally feel that the arrangement that we have now is a good one, and it allows the block reps. to try and deal with a lot of their problems at the block level before they're forwarded to my attention. Decision-making and problem-solving at the block level should be encouraged as much as possible.

OUTLOOK: How do you feel about the gym and library facilities?

MR. WEIR: Well, I feel as most inmates and staff feel that they are inadequate. I have some representation from the inmates to this effect. I realize the problems and am going to take these representations along with samples of earlier proposals, around the bush once again, and put these forward. I'm not being pessimistic, I think I'm being realistically cautious about suggesting that there will be a vast improvement in the near future, or that such improvement is an easy thing to get authorized. It's very difficult in a tight money situation, but I think it's worth a try and I'll share the response that I get with you and with the inmate committee.

OUTLOOK: In closing, we understand the new double fence and electronic detecting installations to be representitive of a new policy towards tighter security. Is this an indication as to the direction Warkworth is headed?

MR. WEIR: Well, the double fence approach was, as you know, taken at a time when there were a number of escapes of notoriety, where there was a lot of public pressure and alot of political pressure, and it was nation-wide. In this region Joyceville got a double fence, certainly Millhaven did, Collins Bay already had a 30ft. wall. Some Directors were against the idea of double fences around medium security, but since we can't control the volume or type of inmate we get, it may be just as well to have a double fence, for the relative minority that might seek to escape. I think that the decision was a reasonable one, under the circumstances, to allay fears and accusations of weak security systems.

OUTLOOK: What about the electronic detectors?

MR.WEIR: This alarm type of thing is merely a project being undertaken by a University which has gone into some research in this area, and Warkworth was designated as a place where they could try it out. There's no suggestion we're going to keep it, or that it's going to be installed in other institutions across Canada as an extra mode of security.

OUTLOOK: Are these things representative of things to change on the inside?

MR.WEIR: Well, I don't know if it's a change so much, it may be called a 're-emphasis'. You know our prime concerns are elucidated as being; one, the protection of the public, and two, the rehabilitation of the offender.

To meet the first responsibility, we have to have confidence in our security systems. Although we appreciate that the system is, generally, for the minority; but, unfortunately, alot of security systems are. The prime importance has always been, first of all, protection of the public. That means strong, dependable security. The second responsibility is the idea of offering inmates alternatives and trying to assist them in a changed way of life. To put it simply, it's the program orientation. I don't believe that strong perimeter security interfers with that second goal in any way. As long as we have internally, the freedom and facilities to carry out worthwhile programs, strong security is not at issue - unless of course you are contemplating an escape.

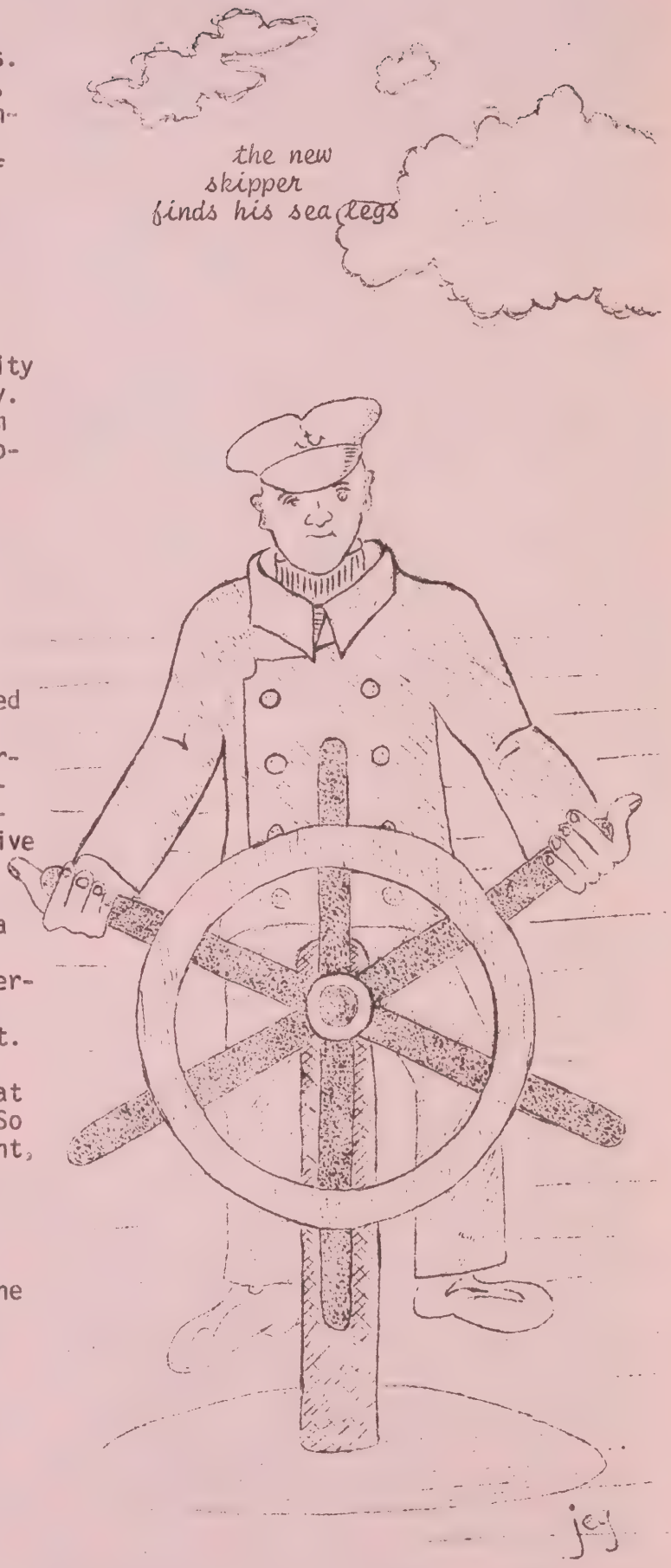
OUTLOOK: Increasing the perimeter security doesn't mean increasing the internal security?

MR. WEIR: No; well the perimeter is described as 'static security' - the perimeter and the outposts. And the second type of security that one would look for in this institution might best be referred to as 'dynamic security' - in other words, an attentive alert, concerned staff, who can balance their dual responsibilities - one for the security of the place, and the other for a contribution to the inmates' programs. I think that as long as you have alert, interested and concerned staff, there need not be a lot of extra security brissling about. You know, there is no replacement for an alert staff member, and I think that's what we'll try to promote and emphasize here. So you may not see a lot of security equipment, but certainly we are constantly reminding staff about and re-emphasizing to them, their 'dual responsibility'.

OUTLOOK: I think that's about it. Oh yes, the Astrology Group asked me to ask you your Sun Sign?

MR.WEIR: I'm a Leo.

OUTLOOK: Yes, of course, Thank you.



"TALKIN" WALL(S) by: Steve Sinclair #2413

There are many fascinating and macabre tales about men in blue ... of the need for all races to ban together into groups for identity, security and protection. They'd tell you about the many thousands of feet that trudged along the 'big yard' going nowhere year after year; of the feet that pound the gray-black asphalt in utter despair and loneliness; bitterness and hatred; and most of all - rejection - not only from society but from their families and those they love. They would tell you about those who have lost their lives over a thing called pride or reputation; or because they were just performing their duties and were victims of circumstance or placement at the time; or because their skin color didn't match with someones' ideals... and how these walls seem to surround you and choke the very vitality out of you that keeps up your dismal hopes for freedom once more... these walls that beckon you to enter the steel and concrete womb of this human warehouse - this steel tomb; this perverted steel jungle. They'd surely tell you of how the weak were overcome by the strong; how the small and defenceless get ravaged by the bigger and the slicker; and how many men are swallowed up into oblivion with the stench of PC - segregation, either through behavioral acts or for self-protection and are forgotten. They would tell of the men who try desperately to escape the reality of prison and loneliness that accompanies them, by attempting to flee from their entrapment against impossible odds. Or those that decide that it is better to end their suffering by taking their own lives, thereby putting an end to a fate they consider far worse than death itself. For to these men, death is but a relief from the terrible mental anguish they must endure because of being shut out of life, and from people they care so much about. They'd tell you of the glue sniffers, the needle freaks, the acid-heads, the pill-droppers, and the homebrew makers who desperately try to escape and push aside the torture of aloneness and emptiness. Of those who go too far and O.D. because they questioned what they had left to live for.

Yes, these walls tell you of the sex starved men, most of them lifers and long-termers, who prey on the younger or weaker inmates, and under the threat of bodily harm and even death, force them to submit to their advances out of fear. Society tells us that men who do this sort of thing to other men are sick; but to have your normal and natural sex life abruptly cut off as it is now - is sick also. In place of abnormal situations, one has to be or act abnormal himself to function or survive. It's like telling a man he no longer can drink water to satisfy his thirst. These men must look for another way, or outlet, of satisfying this thirst - because this is how we were made, made to function... Some feel that if

.....cont'd

we are to be treated like caged animals, then why not act out the part? Yes, these walls tell you about the thousands of empty faces staring into a nothing world - and it's a world they share with no one but themselves. These walls would tell you of those men who came and went, and came back again... These walls tell you of those men who walked those last few steps alone to face their death alone; and the agony these men were subjected to - waiting sometimes years, and of their anxiety for a last minute reprieve that sometimes didn't quite get there on time. Yes, these walls could tell you of this and much more; but do we, society, care? If not, then who does care? Anybody? So we fear hearing the truth about our great Establishment and the way it's prisons are being run. Why this is the modern civilized world - the 20th. Century - and things like this don't really happen... do they? Sure, for the most part it's us who brought ourselves to prison; it's us who don't have pity or mercy on our victim - the very pity and mercy that we are asking for now. These walls know that the majority of the men in its' surroundings blame themselves for the place they are at now. And of course, there are some who put the blame on rotten luck, fate, or a fluke of nature that brought them out of their 'Happy Hunting Grounds' to the local state dumping grounds for their rejects.

But why did we do what we did to wind up in an institution such as Kingston, Millhaven, Collin's Bay or whatever joint you get auctioned off to through the bargaining court table? Does an body really make a sincere effort to find out?

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THE CRIMINAL AND WHAT IS RELATED TO HIM

The criminal is the type of strong human being under unfavourable conditions, a strong human being made sick. What he lacks is the wilderness, a certain freer and more perilous nature and form of existence in which all that is attack and defence in the instinct of the strong human being 'comes into its own'. His 'virtues' have been excommunicated by society; the liveliest drives within him forthwith blend with the depressive emotions, with suspicion, fear, dishonour. But this is almost the recipe for physiological degeneration. He who has to do in secret what he does best and most likes to do, with protracted tension, caution, slyness, becomes anaemic; and because he has never harvested anything from his instincts but danger, persecution, disaster, his feelings too turn against these instincts- he feels them to be a fatality. It is society, our tame mediocre gelded society, in which a human being raised in nature, who comes from the mountains or from adventures of the sea, necessarily degenerates into a criminal.

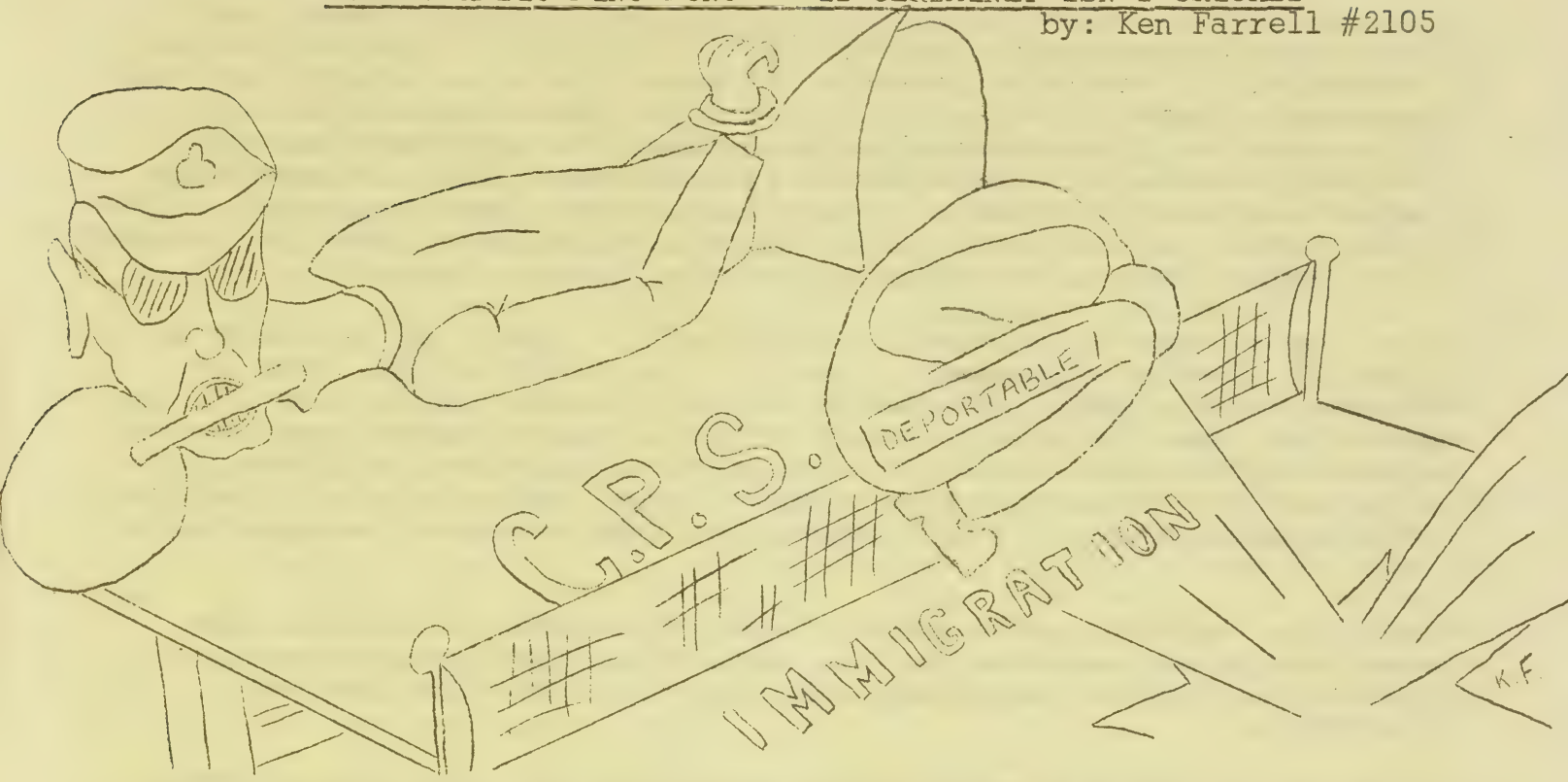
Friedrich Wilhelm Nietzsche

----- OUR MISTAKE -----

During our coverage of this year's Christmas Concert we inadvertently failed to mention the performance of one of the excellent members of the cast of Cuckoo's Nest Revisited. The stunts of Earl Swayze and the visual effect supplied via his shining shaved dome were definitely a prominent part of the play and our apologies offered for our obvious oversight.

"BUREAUCRATIC PING PONG" - IT CERTAINLY ISN'T CRICKET

by: Ken Farrell #2105



An exciting, but little known game takes place in Warkworth Penitentiary about once a month between the C.P.S. and Canada Immigration.
Pre-requisites for Bureaucratic Ping Pong or How You Can Play Ball:

1) You have to be deportable.
2) You have to have your 'third vote' in and waiting deportation.
3) It really helps if your passport is in the hands of the RCMP or Canada Immigration.

The object of the game is to see how long the combined efforts of Canada Immigration, the RCMP and the C.P.S. can keep a deportable in Warkworth Penitentiary past his parole release date. The C.P.S. plays a very subtle role in that it's hands are tied, but a very prominent one from the point of view of the unfortunate deportable - he's still in prison!

First serve from the Parole Board to Immigration, signaling the start of the game, as the third vote comes in a couple of weeks before release date. Immigration chops it back with a cry of "Where's your passport?" Hands tied, C.P.S. is powerless of course, and this causes the ball to skim off the table for a week, if the passport is at Warkworth, ten to fourteen days, if in Ottawa, longer if with the RCMP.

Passport located, ball now back in play and rising high to Immigration's forehand. SMASH -- "can't get an RCMP escort, very busy you know". Hands Tied - is again powerless against this devastating play as the ball goes off the board for another week or two. Change Service... Sentence Administrator serves for C.P.S. a low curbing shot to the far corner, but Immigration manages to get his hand to it and drops it over the net with a triumphant shout of "can't get a flight booking" - another week or two.

It goes without saying that Immigration Belleville are the undisputed

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champions in the current series with victories of 4 and 6 weeks past release date not uncommon. However with a little bit of imagination and co-operation, it should be possible to amend the rules slightly and then produce more competitive results with actual releases occuring near (within days) or on theoretical release dates. We might even see the occasional reversal with deportables leaving before their release dates (having been granted parole of course) as has been known to happen in the Kingston area. One can almost hear the roars of approval from the encumbered C.P.S. and the long suffering pocket of the Canadian taxpayer.

How can we achieve this, dramatic turnaround??... Well, we can start by having all deportation PASSPORTS placed in the custody of Ron Twigg at Admission and Discharge. This would avoid any confusion or delay at deportation time. It makes no sense having a passprt tucked away in some anonymous office somewhere at the Immigration Department in Ottawa, as it has to involve a bureaucratic paperchase to get it back where it belongs - in the personal property of the deportable inmate before the deportation order.

We can help the Immigration office by notifying them in writing, the moment parole has been granted to a deportable, thus avoiding any possibility of a delay in communication between the Parole Service and Immigration.

Escort duty could quite easily be delegated to the C.P.S. who are amply qualified for such work. We are not dealing with something that happens every day, but on the average once a month, so there's no great work load involved, besides, an occasional trip to Toronto would probably be welcomed by most of the Security staff as a break in their everyday routine.

International flights are seldom fully booked, the only time being around peak periods like Christmas and New Year, but even in these instances a reservation two or three weeks in advance should ensure a seat. Again this could be done when the third vote comes in, instead of waiting for the release date to roll around, especially if release is scheduled for December or January.

The International Group, recently formed to represent the interests of deportables in Warkworth, intend to discuss these points with the Immigration Officer from Belleville, in the hopes of establishing not only a better uderstanding of the problems involved, but hopefully a more realistic release mechanism through mutual co-operation.

* * * * * * * * * * *

Canadians often appear to suffer from a pronounced inferiority complex resulting from their proximity to the United States. They are probably the only people in the world whose nationalism consists mainly in complaining that there is no real national identity in the country.

Richard A. Preston

Nothing is illegal if 100 businessmen decide to do it, and that's true anywhere in the world.

UN Ambassador
Andrew Young

PRISONS OF THE NORTH

by J. Grimes #1614

In recent weeks a great deal of public debate and furor has arisen over the proposed location of new prisons in various regions of Ontario. The residents of these communities have been alerted and now stand almost unanimously opposed to the government's plans. Naturally, as is the general policy in matters regarding their own destiny, the inmates of the penitentiary system have not been consulted. The following article is both an opinion and a suggestion in the search for solutions to some of the problems which beset prisons today.

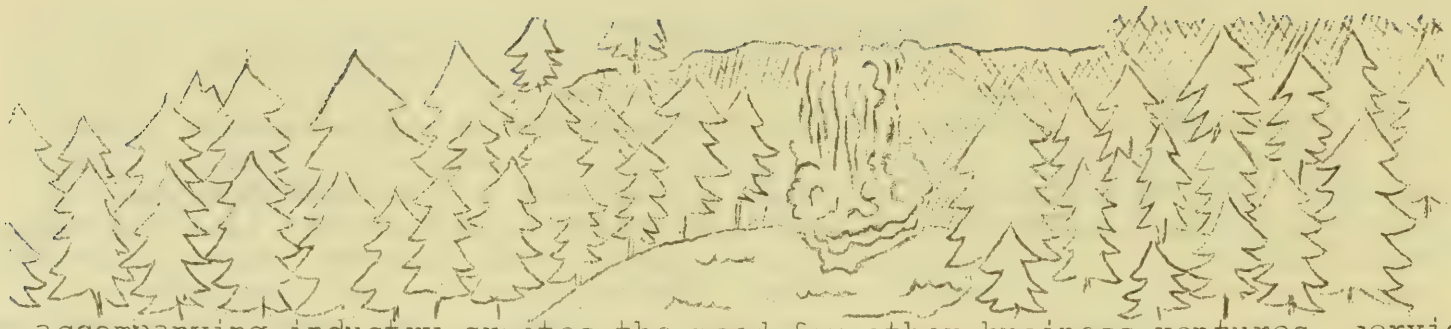
Canada is the second largest country in the world, with a total area of approximately 3,851,809 square miles. Canada's population density is six persons per square mile, one of the world's lowest. In comparison, the population density of the United States is fifty per square mile and Europe's is two hundred and thirty-five per square mile. Although our population is small at twenty-three million, sixty percent of that is concentrated in less than two percent of our total land area. Of our total area, eight percent is presently being cultivated for agricultural use. A further eight percent, at the moment unused wasteland, is considered suitable for agriculture. A full twenty-four percent of our land is regarded as productive forest land. Why is this land not being used?

Ostensibly the reason is that we do not have a large enough population, but it is a fact that present trends show increased urbanization and centralization of our population in a strip one hundred miles or less from the United States border. In Southern Ontario, expropriation of productive agricultural land for residential development is common.

Of Canada's total exports, two thirds are derived from the primary industries, agricultural products and mineral products being the main resources in that group. Basically this means that our balance of trade is supported by, and the strength of Canada's economy is dependent upon it's abundance of natural resources. It does seem a rather absurd and inefficient policy to encourage the polarization of a country's population and it's source of economic stability.

In Canada's case, the normal pitfalls and dangers of capitalism are intensified by it's highly centralized population and widely dispersed resource base. At present the sheer bulk and easy accesibility of our natural resources allows our economy to function at a high level, albeit inefficiently. With only twenty-three million people and a rich mineral, forest and agricultural hinterland to draw from, we can continue to follow this directionless policy for a few more years. But it is only a logical assumption to realize that eventually the cost of fuel, and the maintenance of every type of transportation facility, will rise to a level which makes the transport of our raw materials to the processing centres of the south a flagrantly wasteful practice.

As an incarcerated person I do not have the available data to research every aspect of our 'northern development'. The government certainly must have the information resources and the capabilities of evaluating this question. Logically the first step is the organization of more communities in the north. The previously recorded economic figures indicate the extensive underdevelopment of vast areas of our country. As an appropriate example, twenty million acres of fertile agricultural land lies virtually untouched in Northern Ontario. Establishment of a population base and an

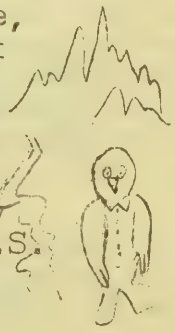


accompanying industry creates the need for other business ventures, service industries and a corresponding increase in the community population. Since the Canadian prison system (Federal and Provincial) normally holds approximately twenty thousand inmates, it is not difficult to see that the opportunity to organize northern communities of prisoners is definitely there. Only deliberate government action in consultation with the prison authority could augment this idea. Only a strong unselfish government will pursue original plans with long range benefits, rather than the feeble attempts to modify existing methods which characterize our modern approach to prison reform.

It is evident from an examination of crime trends and the prison history of Canada, that certain programs intended to prepare criminals for a return to society have simply not worked. In fact, it is increasingly apparent, with reference to the riots at Millhaven, Archambault and B.C. Penitentiary, that many of the methods and ideas about criminal detention currently used, have no place in a modern society.

It can be said that several enlightened steps have been taken by the C.P.S. to alleviate some of the problems of the quasi military style detention of less than a decade ago. The Living Unit Concept, a feature of life here at Warkworth, is intended to establish a greater rapport between staff and inmate, thus assisting the individual in formulating viable parole plans etc.. Classification Officers use a mixture of psychology, recorded data about the inmate's past and their own intuition to evaluate each case individually, attempting to make the inmate feel as if he is being judged on his own merits, rather than the actions of others.

Federal inmates in Ontario are sent to the Regional Reception Centre to be assessed prior to their assignment to a specific institution. During this period a man may participate in a number of aptitude and psychological tests and will also be interviewed by a Classification Officer to determine his intentions while incarcerated. Theoretically each inmate is judged individually, and assigned to the institution thought best to suit his vocational training needs and the public's need for security. In practice, the sheer number of bodies and vacancies available may warrant sending an inmate to an institution which does not suit his specific needs. Obviously this is one of the main reasons why the government is searching for new prison building sites.



A significant portion of the inmates entering the penitentiary system do not fit into the rehabilitation programs of the C.P.S. These men are classified very easily if their crime is not seriously violent. They have lengthy records of non-violent offences and from all appearances seem likely to continue in their criminal activities upon release. The individuals described above are usually sent to medium security prisons where they will often serve their sentences until mandatory parole date or shortly before.

A percentage of the inmates incarcerated in medium security penitentiaries are young, first or second offenders and rootless. By rootless I mean they are unmarried, have few law abiding contacts on the outside and their families are indifferent to their situation. Because men in this category get very few visits, there is actually no pressing reason for their residence in Southern Ontario.

Another group of inmates in penitentiaries are scheduled for deportation to their mother countries upon release. 'Deportables' usually have few if any friends or relatives in Canada and consequently seldom get visits. Upon release deportable inmates are returned to their homeland with only the negligible savings of their incarceration in Canada. Since the deportable inmate has no opportunity to take advantage of the variety of aftercare services offered to Canadians, their first few weeks are quite likely the most difficult.If deportable inmates were given a chance to earn and save a small amount of money during their stay here, it would be a first positive step in affording them a slightly more humane and fair punishment.

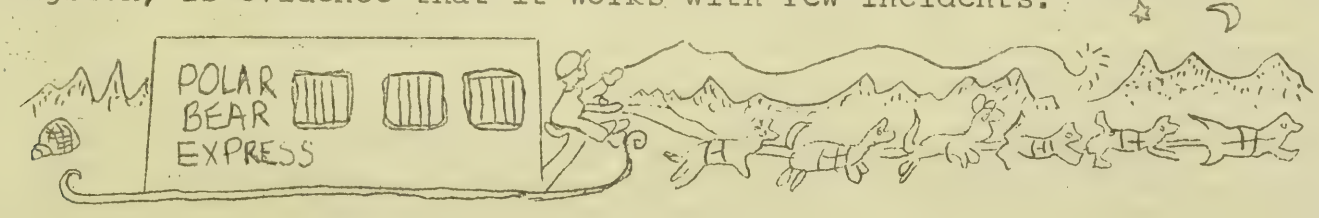
The type of inmate described above is the ideal resident for the experimental alternative I will outline below.

THE NORTHERN ALTERNATIVE:

The ideal inmate for assignment to a prison in the north is a volunteer. He has no basic reason to be incarcerated near an urban area because his contact with the outside world is limited.Vocational training needs are either nil, since he already a qualified tradesman, or training interests are restricted to the basic trades. (woodworking, masonry etc.) Certain individuals have no specific ambitions and can easily be incorporated in almost any industrial purpose as labourers. Inmates selected for the alternative detention project are classified as 'medium security' and aware of the rigors of a northern climate.

Each worker is paid a low minimum wage as a needed and ultimately beneficial incentive in establishing a financially successful and productive industry. The revenue generated through any labour or sales is returned to the prison for operating expenses. Profits could be used to expand alternative programs or simply stand as evidence of the positive aspects of new ideas. Increased inmate savings yields indirect benefits upon an individuals release; the value and routine of meaningful work is reaffirmed, and a greater chance of financial stability during the post-release months.

Construction materials are readily available since most of Canada's, specially Ontario's raw material sources are located in the north. Transportation costs are not significantly higher in Northern Ontario which is crisscrossed by three major railway lines. The railway is also the most logical vehicle for transporting inmates. The present method of transferring prisoners from the Don Jail in Toronto to the Regional Reception Centre in Kingston, is evidence that it works with few incidents.



The actual building construction requires experienced labour, but inmate labour would be an asset, it having been successfully used in the past. Rudimentary temporary quarters for inmates could be built and populated following the constuction of the necessary security installations.

In many Ontario regions railways and air travel provide the accessible transportation facilities. The sheer isolation of a northern penitentiary can be used to defray costs of constructing elaborate detection devices, or high walls and fences. Canadian experience as well as that of other countries have shown that virtually no prison is escape proof. It would indeed be a foolhardy and desperate man who risked death in escaping into the dense wilderness of Northern Ontario. Railways could be alerted and security increased upon the train itself if an incident were reported. I suggest that anyone with the desire and criminal resources to succeed in escaping from an isolated prison could even more easily escape from an accessible one.

Slightly higher pay scales must be used to attract the personnel necessary to administer a northern prison. This is a routine incentive in locating employees for many industries in the north. The reduction in security expenses can be used to defray the increased payroll costs. The expertise gleaned from employment in an 'experimental' project can also be offered as a plus towards quick promotional opportunities.

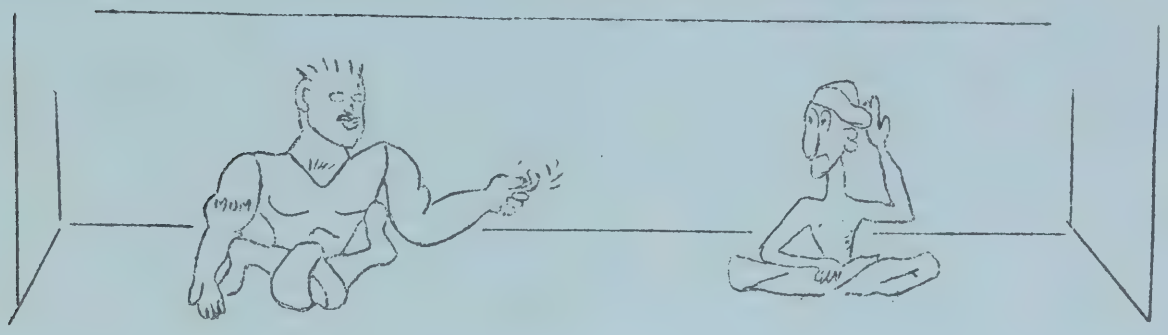
A large pool of labour suitable for employment as security personnel exists in Northern Ontario. Educational requirements or work experience not being overly restrictive, candidates can be drawn from the surrounding area. The reasonable wages and relative security of a 'government job' would be sufficient to attract the necessary employees.

In short my proposal is similar to the present 'camp' concept of C.P.S. medium security prisons. Although many camps are productive farms, most have no provision for an individual who wishes gainful employment or apprenticeship in a trade. The reason for this is that generally inmates in camps and classified as 'medium security' are due for imminent release. Basically my suggested alternative is that the camp concept be applied to medium security inmates at an isolated location.

At a recent hearing of the parliamentary Sub-committee on Prison Violence, the Criminal Lawyers Assoc. suggested the creation of correctional communities hundreds of miles from anywhere. In the Soviet Union many prisons are located in their northern regions where inmates can be employed in the primary industries. Although Canadian and Russian political philosophies contrast, our geography and development problems are quite similar. Obviously something can be learned from the experiences of others, and money can be saved through adapting some of their successful ideas.

I do not hesitate to realize that my suggested 'detention alternative' will meet with derision from some factions of the prison authority and probably more strongly from inmates who envision slave camps on the frozen tundra. There are however, a number of persons who are interested in serving their sentences in an environment where being 'locked up' is a state of mind rather than an omnipresent reality.

? AN ALTERNATIVE ? by: Doug Forde



It was still dark when a group began to gather around candles in the middle of the room. Wrapped in blankets, they sat motionless, trying to overcome the early morning sleepiness and enjoying the serenity and peace that pervaded them. By the time the sun had fully dawned, they had spent over an hour in physical and mental control. As they left the room, each noted the schedule posted on a board outside:

Rise	6:00	Break	3:30
Practice	6:30	Yoga Practices	4:00
Breakfast	8:00	Break	5:30
Karma Yoga (conscious work) planning	9:00	Dinner	6:00
Karma Yoga	9:30	Recreation	7:00
Break	11:30	Satsang	8:00
Lunch	12:00	Free Time	9:00
Karma Yoga	1:00	Lights Out	10:00

We are not looking at a monastery or a yoga ashram, but at a prison. Not what we presently perceive or conceive of one, but how it could be. In fact, such an environment already exists. A new prison in New Mexico has already been set up where half of it has been made into a yoga ashram. The inmates have been given the responsibility to set up their own tasks, cook their own meals, and organize all activities, with the central objective of physical, mental and spiritual development through conscious self evolution.

There is no doubt by those who understand this system, as to it's capability to positively transform and integrate the human personality. While other sciences which try to understand man are still developing, yoga is a finished system. Yoga asserts that it has uncovered all aspects of the human being, and knows how man can evolve himself to his highest potential. It also keeps man whole rather than breaking him into parts. As long as one system deals with man's physical health, another his mental development, and another his spiritual growth, there can never be integration. Yoga deals with all of them.

In prisons, the acceptance of yoga as a viable means to rehabilitation is already increasing as success of yoga programs continues. The program at Warkworth is being enthusiastically received by both the beginning and advanced students, and the prison staff responsible for it. Indeed, it is the only program so far that pays for itself, since the inmates share the cost of the courses equally with the prison.

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Yet this partial exposure to the yoga system can at best produce a deeper urge and commitment to pursue it further. For lasting more complete results, such a system must be offered with a much greater scope to fully realize its' objectives.

Warkworth could become the first Canadian working model of personality integration in practice. All that would be required would be a 'living area' for approximately fifteen participants, a meeting room for yoga practices, and the open willingness to try such an avenue. There is no doubt that the prison system needs more effective ways to bring about positive changes - is it open enough to try a new approach. What truly is needed is a change in the whole attitude of the participants in our prisons, both staff and inmates, and a proven system to help to positively effect this change.

The prison atmosphere will change immediately as the participants change their attitudes and reactions to it. In every situation the consciousness within us is directly extended to the outside, so that two people can be in exactly the same environment and one will be happy and the other miserable. Finally we see that what needs changing, is the whole concept of the prison environment. It could become like a monastery or yoga centre as soon as the minds of those in it changed. The inner reaction to the same environment can be one of frustration and paranoia or it can be one of positive growth and development.

Yoga realizes all problems arise in the perceiver - man's mind - and then offers a total system to evolve and control it. As an exact science to achieve personality integration, it is sure of its' results.

There are already enough trained yoga students in the prison who would wish to use yoga more effectively, but presently lack the facilities to pursue it deeply. The desire for it is there. Yoga not only offers the ideal of optimum human development, but the exact means to achieve it. Are we ready to try it???

'AN OPEN LETTER FROM A WARKWORTH YOGIN'

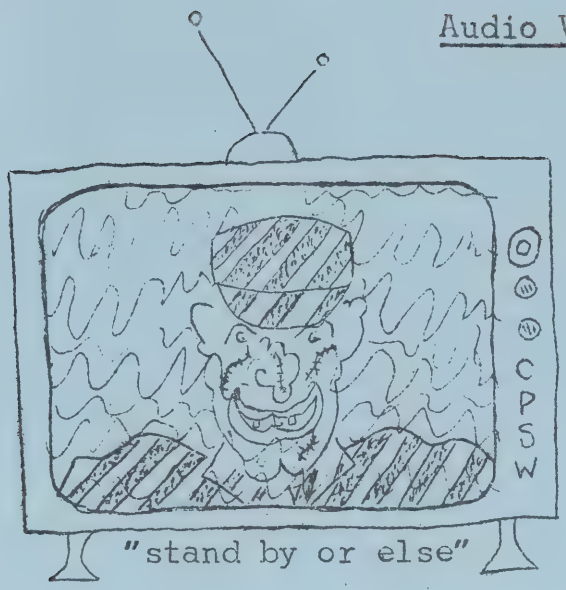
Dear Doug:

I came to participate in your yoga class with the hope of gaining some inner freedom through yoga. As of now, I don't know that much about yoga, but the few experiences I had so far, showed showed me that yoga is certainly a path that would be worthwhile to take. In my past life, I have had a lot of ups and downs. I am now quite tired of being unbalanced, often frustrated and unable to see myself clearly. Since taking up yoga, I feel after every 'sitting' (exercise) all the tension that accumulates in me sort of leave. I feel relaxed and frankly - free - after doing yoga, and surprisingly, this place doesn't appear to be a jail anymore, but a place like many others.

I'm still very much in the dark regarding yoga, but what I have experienced so far, makes me want to go on with it. I think it would be very helpful if we could have an ashram in here, with you guiding us. At the present, it is very difficult to achieve some kind of basis to go from because of all the distractions that go with life in the general population. Therefore, I hope we get the coooperation of the Administration, and also I hope we will overcome all technical problems that are part of forming an ashram in here.

With hope for the future,
Harry Schmitt #2304

Audio Visual- Studio 1/ Studio 2 by #1614 J. Grimes



"stand by or else"

In recent weeks Warkworth inmates may have noticed a familiar face broadcasting the television news on Friday afternoons. "The Insider Show" is a weekly program filmed and televised by the trainees at the Audio Visual Workshop (Studio 1) in #18 building.

This production illustrates the opportunities for interesting creative endeavors available in Warkworth's unique Audio Visual Workshops.

Actually the Audio Visual program is divided into separate areas, 'training' and 'production', much like the other vocational shops.

Roy Leigh, instructor in Studio 2, outlined some of his training aims during our interview. Trainees in Studio 2 normally get a basic understanding in electronics and camerawork as a means of selecting their personal interest. Generally the training period lasts about nine months and then the trainee is transferred to Studio 1. Although time spent in either studio is not 'officially' recognized, the expertise gained may often be sufficient to find related employment. Community Colleges have shown a willingness to accept Audio Visual students in lieu of a Grade 12 diploma.

An audio visual crew from Studio 2 began filming a short feature on the Rubidge House in Peterbourgh this week. Small contracts for the CPS or in some cases, private organizations, provide the students with an opportunity to get actual experience with commercial projects.

Studio 1, in the words of instructor George Stephenson, is the 'production studio'. Inmates working in the shop have a thourgh knowledge of the basics and are interested in furthering their Audio Visual training. Often the trainee has decided upon his personal interest and may take over one production specialization exclusively. Ideally, the filming of "The Insider Show" and other projects are handled with the efficiency of an actual commercial crew. Studio 1 manages to get a lot of contracts shooting information and training films for the CPS, NPS, John Howard Society and halfway houses.

The expertise learned in the production studio is a good introduction to employment in the TV field. Several former Studio 1 trainees have or prospectively have employment with TV stations. The practical application experience with cameras and equipment is often considered more valuable than the theory learned in Community College.

Studio 1 has an impressive array of electronic hardware, all designed for production functions and special effects. The studios could use some expansion since both are overstaffed according to ideal conditions. Inmate interest is great and with the present maximum number of trainees limited to eight per studio, Audio Visual is one of the more difficult shops to be admitted to.

The Audio Visual Workshop is unique to Warkworth and seems to be a positive step in providing more diversified programs for the inmate in the correctional system.

A NOTE OF LOVE

Oh dear Father full of grace
Bless my husband's handsome face,
Bless his hair that always curls,
Keep him away from other girls.

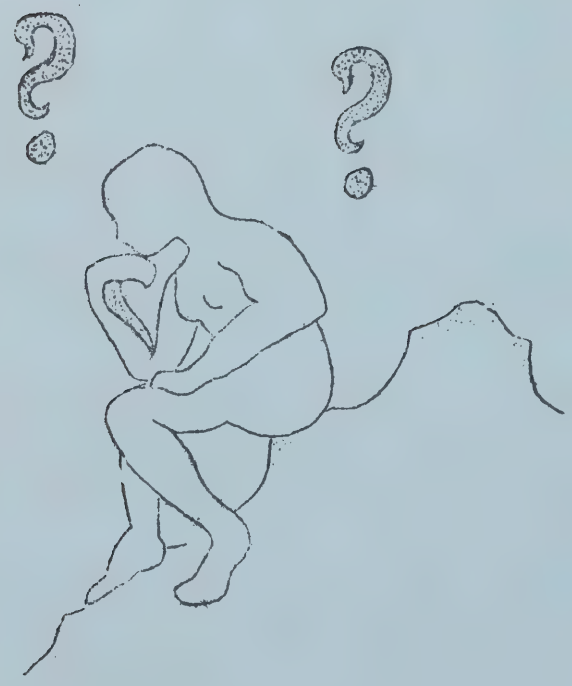
Bless his hands that are so strong,
Help them stay where they belong,
Bless his eyes that tend to roam,
Keep him from seeing what isn't shown.

Bless his tongue that loves to french,
Bless our name carved on a bench,
Bless this man I've married,
Bless his kids I hope to carry.

If this man reads this letter of mine,
Bless the thoughts that cross his mind.

Heavenly Father up above,
Please protect the man I love,
Help him to know, help to see,
Help him dear Lord, to always love me.

by: Giselle Monahan



HISTORIES

Why don't you leave me alone?
Why did you leave me alone?
I am nothing!
'We' was a wish.

Why don't you leave me alone?
Why did you leave me alone?
I am nothing!
'We' was a wish.

Why don't you leave me alone?
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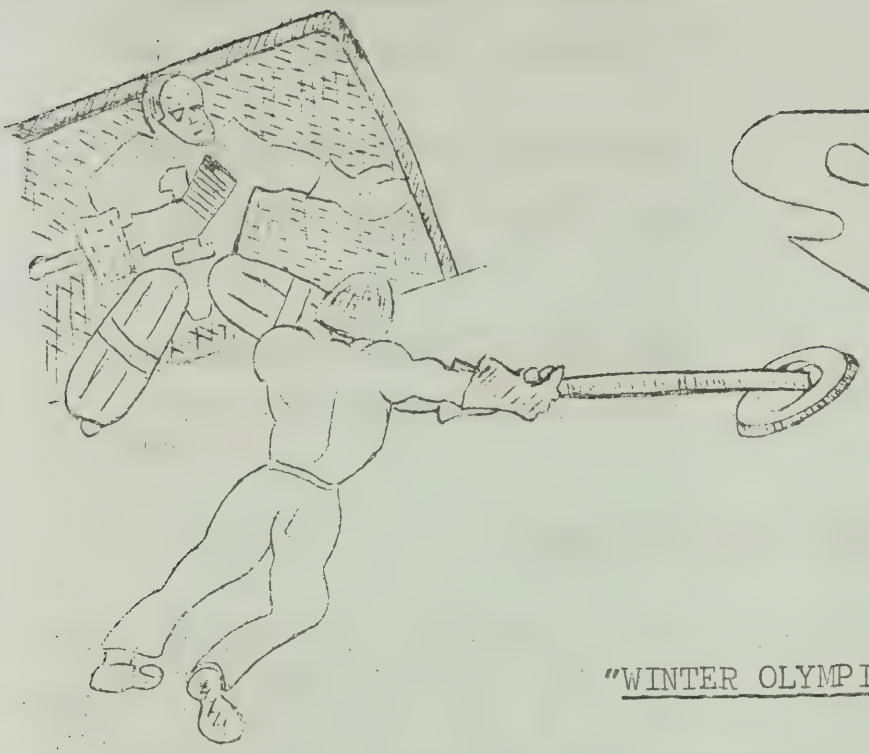
'We' was a wish.

by: Terrible Tom Watson
#2300



SPORTS

by
Roger Oake
#875

"WINTER OLYMPICS 1977"

Warkworth's Annual Winter Olympics was a definite success this year, with all blocks engaging in intense competition for a $50.00 prize awarded to the Unit with the most points. #8 Living Unit emerged triumphant for the second year in a row. Their most valuable contestant, Rick Weber racked up 40 points himself, which was half the total compiled by #8 L.U. Second and third place were taken by 10 block and 9 block respectively. Congratulations to all the guys who participated and especially to the winners from #8 block.

FLOOR HOCKEY WINNERS 10 Block

Ross Dankwardt
Mike Haines
Bob Helf
H. Conliffe
Bill Baxter
Randy Glynn
Gary Elliot
Jim Simpson

VOLLEYBALL WINNERS 9 Block

Ron McKenzie
Al Green
Rick Jackson
Swammi Duggal
Robin Thorton
Fritz Forst
Fred Gelfant

PING PONG SINGLES WINNER

Swammi Duggal 9 Block

INDOOR SOCCOR WINNERS 8 Block

Mario Giuliani
Peter Casa
Mauro Rocco
Dan Robinson
Jake St. Croix
Jim (trash can) Dixon

BASKETBALL WINNERS 8 Block

Randy Robinson
Dan Robinson
Matthew Jacobs
Gary Brandt
J. Arnold
Jim (TC) Dixon

PING PONG DOUBLES WINNER

Swammi Duggal & Robert Black
(9 Block)

BADMINTON- ist place singles

R. Chahley- 11 block

BADMINTON-1st place doubles

R. Chahley-Frank Davis 11 block

BILLIARDS - 1st place singles

Rick Weber 8 block

BILLIARDS - Doubles 1st place

Rick Weber and Dan Robinson
8 block

HANDBALL - 1st place singles

Rick Weber 8 block

HANDBALL - 1st place doubles

Rick Weber and Ron Woodcock
8 Block

WINTER SPORTS PROGRAM

Floor Hockey

The season began this year with a shooting, and goal keeping Showdown. Contestants from all blocks were asked to participate in one on one competition with each other. The goalies were, Fred Collins 8 block, Morris McPhee 9 Block, Dave White 10 Block, and Ross Dankwardt also from 10 block. As it turned out, Ross Dankwardt won the goalie competition, hands down. Not only that, but he won a day parole just after that, so best of luck to Ross.

In the scoring dept. Peter Skantos, Bob Read, Zilkowski, Jake St. Croix, Gary Brandt, Andy Kessel, Randy Glynn, Bernie Lynch, Bobby Seneca, Randy Babister, Billy McAllister, and Frank Davis shot it out for the championship. In the end, Peter Skantos, who was just a newcomer at the time, and who is now playing for the Bruins of the floor hockey league, won the championship.

Here is a list of the respective Floor Hockey teams, and there present standings within the league.

Canadiens, 1st place 14 points

Roger Oake Capt.
Reggie Enosse Ass, Capt.
Randy Babister
Jim Eastman
Al Morrissey
Jimmy Simpson
Al Langille
Joe Meagher
Kevin McMillan
Kevin Hughes
Doug Bates

Bruins, 2nd place 13 points

Fred Collins Capt.
Peter Skantos
Jake St. Croix
Phil Atkinson
Andy Kessel
Glenn Ross
Robin Thorton

Sabers, 3rd place 10 points

Frank Davis Capt.	Zilkowski	Don Stone.
Randy Glynn	Ed Campbell	
Terry Siblock	Ansil Coombs	
Connors	Bob Read	

Flyers 4th place 9 points

M. McPhee	S. Welsh
B. Baxter	F. Gelfant
B. McAllister	B. Seneca
T. McCulough	E. Jaques
B. Helf	. Conlin
N. Mclean	P. Mclean

Floor Hockey cont'd...

Top Ten Scorers

	G	A	Tl	Team
Reggie Enosse	50	15	65	Canadians
Jimmy Simpson	41	24	65	Canadiens
Frank Davis	39	21	60	Sabers
Randy Glynn	30	25	55	Sabers
Jake St. Croix	45	6	51	Bruins
Randy Babister	25	13	38	Canadiens
Mike Chaston	30	12	42	Bruins
P. J. Beaudoin	24	12	36	Flyers
Ansil Coombs	25	6	31	Sabers
Peter Skantos	16	12	28	Bruins

VOLLEYBALL 1977

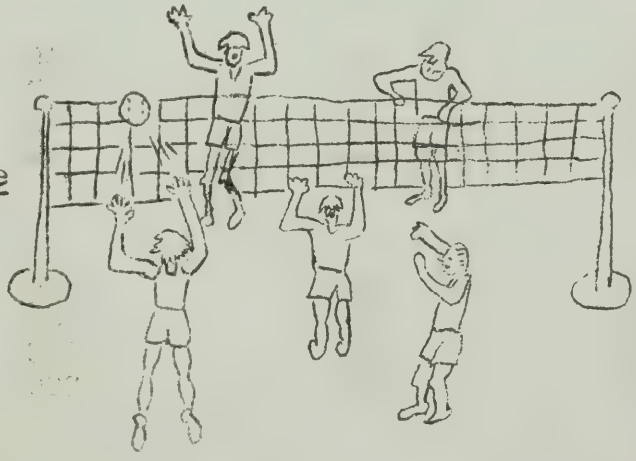
After a very slow start, Volleyball League participation gradually picked up momentum, and now we have four solid competitive teams. Here are a list of the teams, and their present standings.

Team #1 - 1st. place
7 wins 1 loss

Roger Oake Capt.
Dave White Ass. Capt.
Peter Skantos
Morris McPhee
Rick Rimdzidus
Rolly McCoy
Mark (Fritz) Forst
Fred Gelfant

Team #2 - 3rd. place
5 wins 3 losses

Harry Schmitt Capt.
Randy Schmitt
Robin Thorton
Phil Atkinson
Randy Babister
Ken Babister
S. Auxillou
B. Desmeules
Doug Bates

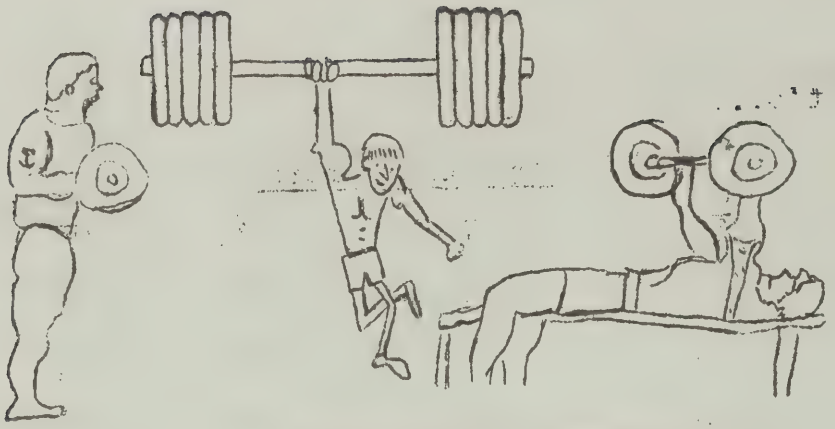


Team # 3 - 4th place
2 wins 6 losses

Al Green Capt.
Kudlip Singh
Bob Read
Don Stone
Lee Gillis
Bob Mc Kenzie
C. (long coat) Banton
Rick Jackson
Purinno Pezzi
P. Anderson

Team #4 - 2nd place
6 wins 2 losses

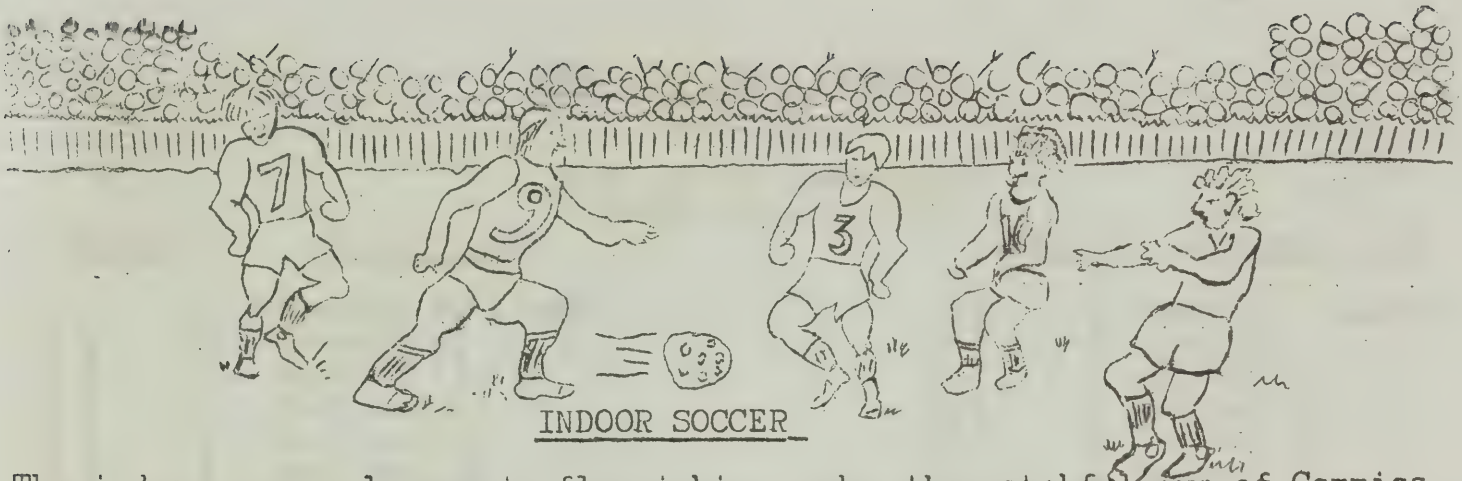
Jake St. Croix
Fred Collins
Zilkowski
Joe Ofner
Lenny Egypt
T. Dougall
Domenic Gallizzi
F. Baron



WEIGHTLIFTING COMPETITION

A weightlifting competition was held in the gym for all weight classes, with the following results.

Flyweight	Bench Press	Deadlift	Squat	Total Lift
Phil McIssac	130	300	160	590 lbs.
Bantam Weight				
G. Conliffe	215	320	220	755 lbs.
Light Weight				
Ron Woodcock	240	320	250	810 lbs.
Joe Peters	180	320	225	725 lbs.
Ted McCullough	180	320	160	660 lbs.
Middle Weight				
Mark Taylor	250	375	275	900 lbs.
Bob Smith	225	400	260	885 lbs.
Les Kennedy	240	360	270	870 lbs.
Costello	160	[illegible]	230	690 lbs,
Glenn Thompson	180	360	----	540 lbs.
Middle Heavy Weight				
Steve Willis	300	450	440	1190 lbs.
Ken Frise	280	425	350	1055 lbs,
Rick Savageau	280	410	340	930 lbs,
Mike Prior	220	---	---	220 lbs.
Heavy Weight				
Al Pappin	280	400	310	990 lbs.
Tom Ramier	230	390	300	920 lbs.
Ted Watson	200	395	320	915 lbs.
Don Demers	220	400	290	910 lbs.
Super Heavy Weights--				
Jim Benko	240	430	260	930 lbs.
Steve Kozak	200	400	280	880 lbs.



INDOOR SOCCER

The indoor soccer league is flourishing under the watchful eye of Commissioner, Domenic Gallizzi. Below are the complete teams, and their respective standings.

Team 2, the Comos, 1st place 9 points

Dave White Capt.
Roger Oake Ass. Capt.
Peter Skantos
Randy Babister
Carlos Nummes
John Grimes
Ed Commancho
Gilberto Morales

Team 1- 1st place 9 points

Al Green
Banton (long coat)
Randy Schmitt
Zilkowski
Bob Read
Al Morrissey
Clarence Walker

Team 4- 2nd place, 6 points

Petropoulos
Garnett Read
Phil Atkinson
Mauro Rocco
Mike Saad
Bernie Roberts
Peter Casa
Tom Reader

Team 3- 3rd place

Scotty Welsh
Harold Schmitt
Jake St. Croix
Kuldip Singh
Glenn Ross
Dave Stone
Andy Kessel
Morris McPhee
Ron Sutherland
Ansil Coombs

Top Scorers

Randy Schmitt Team 1, 22 goals
Peter Skantos Cosmos, 13 goals
Banton Team 1, 8 goals
Bob Read Team 1, 8 goals
John Grimes Cosmos, 8 Goals.

Weight Lifting cont'd

As a added note of interest, these are the special award winners in our recnt weight lifting competition:

Best Style; Mark Taylor

Second Best Style; Steve Willis

Competitor of the day: Phil McIssac

Most Weight: Steve Willis

TORONTO BLUE JAYS 1977
Schedule

Keep track of the next
World Series CHAMPS

(Home Games)	(Score)		(Away Games)	(Score)	
April 7 Chicago	( )	D	April 15 Chicago	( )	N
9 Chicago	( )	D	16 Chicago	( )	D
10 Chicago	( )	D	17 Chicago	( )	D
11 Detroit	( )	D	18 New York	( )	D
12 Detroit	( )	D	19 New York	( )	D
13 Detroit	( )	D	20 New York	( )	D
14 Detroit	( )	D	21 New York	( )	D
22 Boston	( )	D	26 Cleveland	( )	D
23 Boston	( )	D	27 Cleveland	( )	N
24 Boston	( )	D	29 Kansas City	( )	N
25 Boston	( )	D	30 Kansas City	( )	N

MAY

(Home Games)	(Score)		(Away Games)	(Score)	
May 2 Milwaukee	( )	N	May 1 Kansas City	( )	D
3 Milwaukee	( )	N	13 Minnessota	( )	N
4 Milwaukee	( )	N	14 Minnesota	( )	D
5 Milwaukee	( )	N	15 Minnesota	( )	D
6 Minnesota	( )	N	17 Milwaukee	( )	N
7 Minnesota	( )	D	18 Milwaukee	( )	N
8 Minnesota	( )	D	19 Milwaukee	( )	D
9 Seattle	( )	N	20 Texas	( )	N
10 Seattle	( )	N	21 Texas	( )	N
23 Oakland	( )	N	22 Texas	( )	N
25 Oakland	( )	N			
27 California	( )	N			
28 California	( )	D			
29 California	( )	D			
30 Kansa City	( )	N			

JUNE

June 1.Kansas City	( )	N	June 3 Oakland	( )	N
17.Baltimore	( )	N	4 Oakland	( )	D
18.Baltimore	( )	N	5 Oakland	( )	D
19.Baltimore	( )	D			
20.Cleveland	( )	N	7 California	( )	N
21.Cleveland	( )	N	8 California	( )	N
22.Cleveland	( )	N	10 Seattle	( )	N
23.Cleveland	( )	N	11 Seattle	( )	N
27.New York	( )	N	12 Seattle	( )	D
28.New York	( )	N 2	14 Detroit	( )	N
30.New York	( )	N	15 Detroit	( )	N
			16 Detroit	( )	N
			24 Baltimore	( )	N
			25 Baltimore	( )	N2
			26 Baltimore	( )	D

Interpretations are as follows:

(2) Double Header (D) Day Game (N) Night Game

JULY

(Home Games)	(Score)		(Away Games)	(Score)	
July 1 Texas	( )	N	July 4 Boston	( )	D
2 Texas	( )	D	6 Boston	( )	N
3 Texas	( )	D	7 Boston	( )	N
15 Detroit	( )	N	8 Cleveland	( )	D
16 Detroit	( )	D	9 Cleveland	( )	D
17 Detroit	( )	D2	10 Cleveland	( )	N
22 Chicago	( )	N	11 Detroit	( )	N
23 Chicago	( )	D	12 Detroit	( )	N
26 Texas	( )	N	13 Chicago	( )	N2
28 Texas	( )	N	14 Chicago	( )	D
29 Milwaukee	( )	N	All Star Game New York	( )	N
30 Milwaukee	( )	N	24 Detroit	( )	D
31 Milwaukee	( )	D	25 Detroit	( )	N

Aug

Home Games	(Score)		(Away Games)	(Score)	
Aug 1 Milwaukee	( )	N	Aug 3 Kansas City	( )	N
9 Minnesota	( )	N	4 Kansas City	( )	N
11 Minnesota	( )	N	5 Milwaukee	( )	N
12 Kansas City	( )	N	6 Milwaukee	( )	D
13 Kansas City	( )	N	7 Milwaukee	( )	D
14 Kansas City	( )	D	17 Texas	( )	N
15 California	( )	N	18 Texas	( )	N
16 California	( )	N	19 California	( )	N
26 Oakland	( )	N	20 California	( )	N
27 Oakland	( )	D	21 California	( )	D
28 Oakland	( )	D	22 Oakland	( )	N
			23 Oakland	( )	N
			24 Seattle	( )	N2
			29 Minnesota	( )	N2

Sept

(Home Games)	(Score)		(Away Games)	(Score)	
Sept2 Seattle	( )	D	Sept. 9 New York	( )	N
3 Seattle	( )	D	10 New York	( )	D
4 Seattle	( )	D	11 New York	( )	D2
5 Boston	( )	N	16 Cleveland	( )	N
6 Boston	( )	N	17 Cleveland	( )	D
7 Boston	( )	N	18 Cleveland	( )	D
8 Boston	( )	N	19 Baltimore	( )	N
12 Baltimore	( )	N	20 Baltimore	( )	N
14 Baltimore	( )	N 2	21 Baltimore	( )	N
15 Baltimore	( )	N	22 Baltimore	( )	N
23 New York	( )	N	26 Boston	( )	N
24 New York	( )	D	27 Boston	( )	N
25 New York	( )	D	28 Boston	( )	N
30 Cleveland	( )	N	29 Boston	( )	D

Oct.

(Home Games)	(Score)	
Oct 1 Cleveland	( )	D
2 Cleveland	( )	D

Interpretations are as follows: (2) Double Header
(D) Day Game
(N) Night Game

ORGANIZED SPORTS BOYCOTT

As a player of the many sports offered hear at Warkworth, and also as well as being the Sports Editor, I would like very much to hear either from the Director, Commissioner of Penitentiaries etc. about what is going to be done in regards to the "insufficient" gymnasium we have been forced to use over the years??

Reggie Enosse, who is a teammate of mine, and also one of the best players in the league, was severely injured in his lower back, and as a result, the whole Sports Program had to desist because of apprehension on the part of the other people who are participating in the sports this year, who fear similar, if not worse injuries.

Bobby Helf who played in the same game as Reggie, was also stricken down with an almost broken knee-cap, (or knee) due to the fall into the stairs, which encompass the whole gymnasium. The question I ask, is how many times do we have to be injured, or more importantly, how "seriously," before anything is done to properly facilitate our needs during the long winter months of idleness.

It seems to me, from what I've been told from other inmates who have been hear for a couple of years or more, that almost every year someone recieves some type of serious injury (s), and every year we are promised to, "have the gym problem looked into." Do we have to wait until something as serious as what happened to Reggie Enosse and Bobby Helf happens??

I for one would like to know why down in Springhill, which is a Penitentiary "identical" to this, they can have a gym 4 or 5 times as big as ours????? Even though this boycott of all Organized Sports in the gym is happening now, lets "NOT" forget about it just because the summer months are just around the corner.

Sports Editor
Roger Oake

ED: Note

I would like to extend a very warm appreciation to those "un-mentioned" guys who always seem to go without recognition during the sports season, namely, the Referees, Statisticians, etc. Without the help of these guys, we wouldn't have been able to have any recreation of any type.

So on behalf of this magazine, and the inmates who participated in Sports this season, a special thanks goes out to:

Volleyball - Commissioner - Ronnie Sutherland
Statisstician - Joe Ofner
Referees - Steve Willis and Ronnie Sutherland

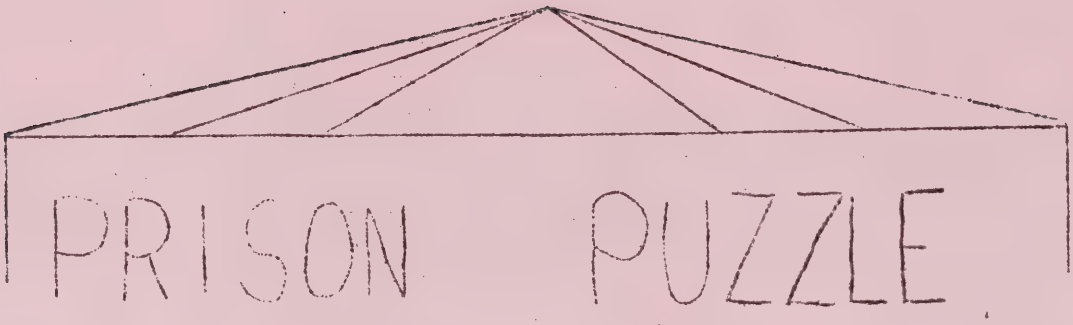
Floor Hockey - Commissioner - Bernie K Lynch
Statistician - Joe Ofner
Referees - B. K. Lynch, Dave (Whiteman) White, Steve Willis

Indoor Soccer - Commissioner - Domenic Gallizzi. Stats, Fred Collins, Refs Rick Jackson, Randy Schmitt

HOW DO RATE YOUR SPORT?

Have you ever found yourself in an argument about which is the world's most demanding sport? The following chart shows the results of a series of tests to determine the importance of physical factors in various sports. The next issue of The OUTLOOK will include a similar chart showing mental factors and the overall ranking of each sport.

U.S. Institute of Sports Medicine and Athletic Trauma 1975	NEUROMUSCULAR (PHYSICAL) FACTORS													
SPORTS	Strength	Endurance	Body type	Flexibility	Balance	Agility	Speed	Coordination	Timing	Reaction time	Rhythm	Steadiness	Accuracy	Subtotal A
Football	3	2	3	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	36
Hockey	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	37
Boxing	3	3	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	37
Gymnastics	3	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	36
Basketball	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	3	35
Karate	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	33
Surfing	2	3	2	0	3	3	0	3	3	3	2	3	3	30
Mountain Climbing	3	3	1	2	2	2	1	2	3	3	2	3	2	29
Auto Racing	2	2	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	3	1	3	3	22
Diving	1	1	2	3	3	3	1	3	3	2	2	3	3	30
Soccer	2	3	1	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	2	2	32
Baseball	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	27
Volleyball	2	2	2	2	3	3	2	3	3	3	2	1	3	31
Sailing	1	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	2	3	2	2	3	20
Tennis	1	2	1	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	2	2	26
Skiing	1	2	1	2	3	3	1	3	1	2	2	2	1	24
Badminton	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	26
Golf	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	3	3	1	3	3	3	23
Swimming	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	3	2	3	27
Bobsledding	2	2	1	1	3	1	2	2	3	3	2	2	3	27
Scuba	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	2	2	3	3	2	2	21
Motorcycling	1	1	0	0	2	0	0	3	3	3	2	2	3	20
Handball	2	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2	2	26
Bicycling	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	1	2	3	2	2	22
Field Hockey	2	2	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	22
Table Tennis	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	3	3	2	1	3	23
Calisthenics	1	1	2	2	2	1	2	2	2	1	3	2	1	22
Bowling	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	1	3	2	3	16
Bridge	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	2	3	12
Hiking	1	2	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	11



"alternatives to _____"

Locate the list words in the maze, checking them off as you do. Do not obscure any of the letters, because the words run in any direction horizontally, vertically & diagonally so many spaces are used more than once. When finished you will find 13 letters unused. In order, from left to right, top to bottom, they spell out the solution and complete the statement at the top of the page.

R I F A R M S N O I T A B O R P
A E M P L O Y M E N T S R E C O
L P P R N C P L E A E E H S L O
E A P A O A A R B D H A E A A R
C R B R R F A P A C B X R R S G
D I A O E A E R I I A O E T S E
S R L F U N T R L T P C G N I T
E E O E L R T I E R A N N E F P
S L S P Z E T I O S I L A M I O
A I P B G I W C C N R A H H C O
E E A H O A L H I E S W C S A R
L F C N G J O A W T S S L I T E
E I E E A O R T G O S H A N I R
R L S I L T Y A P E R U I U O I
O T R E A T M E N T L K R P N A
N O I T A C U D E P O R T T N F

AID
APPRENTICESHIP

BAIL

CAPITAL
CHANGE
CLASSIFICATION
CORPORAL

DEPORT
DROP

EDUCATION
EMPLOYMENT

FAIR FARMS
FARMS

JOBS

LABOURS
LAW
LEGALIZE
LIFE

PAROLES
PLEA
POOR GET POORER
PROBATION
PUNISHMENT

REFORM
REHABILITATION
RELEASES
RELIEF
REPARATIONS
REPAY
RENT
RICH GET RICHER

SCHOOL
SPACE

TAXES
TRADES
TRAINING
TREATMENT
TRIAL

WAGES
WELFARE
WORK

This Month's Recommended Reading-

1) Ragtime by E.L. Doctorow

This novel, set in the United States at the turn of the century, tells the story of a rich white family, a black family and an immigrant Jewish family whose destinies intertwine. It's fiction, yet real life characters of the period keep turning up- Henry Ford, Sigmund Freud, J.P. Morgan, Harry Houdini and others all become involved in the story. Ragtime is an intriguing book combining fact and fiction to illuminate the contemporary themes of racism and exploitation, all within the context of a fantastic story.

2) Shogun: A Novel of Japan by James Clavell

Here is a great novel for someone who wants to lose himself for a while in another world. Shogun is set in sixteenth century Japan, the time when contact with the Western World was first made. The novel encompasses the clash of cultures as well as the clash of powerful men. It'll keep you reading for a few nights.

If you enjoy Shogun you might try two earlier novels by Clavell: Tai-pan, a novel about nineteenth century China and King Rat, a war novel with an Asian setting.

3) The Eden Express by Mark Vonnegut

"Before drawing any conclusions, however, the reader is cautioned to bear in mind the fact that the author has spent considerable time mentally unbalanced"- are the words that introduce this gripping autobiography. Mark Vonnegut's journey to madness and his precarious trip back is a story in memory of the 60's and the 'hippie' movement, in which an eighty acre commune in the mountains of British Columbia becomes Vonnegut's test with happiness. A captivating true story that is sure to change your concept of sanity and insanity.

4) Hard Boiled- Soft Boiled Detective Fiction

Detective fiction seems to be of two basic types. First, there is the genteel, parlour room detective who uses brain work to solve the crime (usually a genteel crime which also occurs in a parlour somewhere). The first and best practitioner of this type of mystery was Arthur Conan Doyle, the creator of Sherlock Holmes. Both Conan Doyle and Sherlock Holmes are well known. The other type is the 'hard boiled' detective story which usually involves a hard nosed detective who sits in bars solving crimes that occur in back alleys. The first and best practitioner of this type was Dashiell Hammett and his novels such as The Maltese Falcon, The Thin Man and The Continental Op, written between 1922 and 1934 are classics of their type. Soon after Hammett came Raymond Chandler and his character Philip Marlowe who appeared in the novels The Long Goodbye, Farewell My Lovely and The Big Sleep. Both these writers produced action-packed mysteries that were also good literature. Unfortunately many of their imitaters soon debased this type of fiction. As happens with any art form, the originals are often best. If detective fiction interests you, see the 'hard boiled'-'soft boiled' display in the liabrary.

?RELEASED - REHABILITATION?

"mother always told me I'd go blind"

An Appraisal- Shaking It Rough

#1614 Grimes

Anyone who finds himself in the unfortunate situation of being incarcerated will approach Andreas Schroeder's book, Shaking It Rough, with a special interest. The story itself, incidentally a true one, covers eight months in the prison experiences of a young man convicted of a marijuana related offence and sentenced to two years less a day.

My first impression of Schroeder's book is that he didn't really 'shake rough time' and his description of the bad aspects of jail are written from a scholarly rather than personal point of view. As a university graduate, Schroeder certainly managed to get a number of concessions not necessarily granted simply because a man is a 'first offender'. Schroeder failed to deal very thourghly with the numbing frustrations, inevitable waiting and endless bureaucracy encountered in every phase of the prison system. This may be understandable since he actually spent a comparitively short time in jail (8 months). Schroeder was transferred relatively quickly from maximum to medium to minimum prisons and this may account for his slight treatment of the utter monotony and boredom which is the sum of daily life for a longer term inmate.

The actual descriptions of prison life and 'slang' are quite accurate, the nuances in the quality and conciousness of prisons and inmates being very similar wherever the location, be it penitentiary or reformatory. The personality variances of guards and prisoners alike, and the lowlife, rigid environment of maximum security prisons appears to be universal across Canada.

One particular point Schroeder made which is completely true is the following quote concerning an omnipresent character trait within the inmate population. "but one characteristic was unquestionably a major asset: if you clearly didn't care, if you could convince inmates and guards that you had absolutely nothing to lose and that your countermeasures to even the most trivial provocation would be totally unrestrained and pursued to the utmost of your abilities- then you were given respect and a wide berth, and people looked to you for leadership and advice. He's crazy, they'd say admiringly, even longingly, when the name came up. He's just totally completely insane". This phenomena is the unspoken and rarely used restraint which keeps the prison population from arguing and fighting uncontrollably among themselves. The key is that a person in jail can never push superior size and strength beyond a certain limit, as a makeshift yet lethal weapon will always be within the access of someone who doesn't care and truly has nothing to lose.

Another valid point that Schroeder makes is the fact that visits with friends, wives and relatives invariably carry mixed blessings. Although few inmates will not do their utmost to arrange visits, the after effects are often depression and a mild feeling of bitterness. Visitors bear the carefree signs of freedom as plainly as a newly released convict bears his confusion and alienation.

On the whole Shaking It Rough is sensitively and intelligently written, incisive and as objective as it is possible from the perspective of an ex-inmate. I re-emphasize my opinion that Schroeder gained only the barest personal experience in 'shaking rough time', but the book would definitely make interesting reading to inmates, employees of prison institutions and the general public.

NOT AN ETERNITY

Here I sit
in my cell,
a deep and dark
lonely cold well
My private lonely hell.

I was put in here for a crime
I can't understand why I
I committed the crime,
and now I'm alone
alone in here
Doin' all my time

I know it will be
awhile
before I'm free,
But it will not be
will not be
for an eternity

Morgan W. Thayer #561

UNTITLED POEM #1

I ask myself
sometimes,
whenever I'm in doubt,
what the fuck's it all about!

David Shand #2016

TROMBONES

75 trombones in the county pen
Somebody pilfered one
and no one knows when.
The Wardens' face was red
and he authoritively said:
"If we don't find that trombone...
no one is going home!"
One lonesome trombone...
somewhere all alone;
Bleat! bleat!

Walter Hatiras #1259

"OBSERVATIONS IN AN INSTITUTION"

#1. I really only converse regularly with one person in my block. We are at a point where I not only can't 'con' this person, but he knows when I'm conning myself. I'm aware that I have conned myself in the past and I'm careful not to fall into the trap. I have become aware of how many people especially in an institution are not only conning themselves, but have been doing it for so long they are beginning to believe their own con. I suspect the reason they are in here is that they got themselves into situations that required qualities that they had conned themselves into believing they had. When they found they didn't have them, they couldn't get themselves out of the mess they got themselves into by believing their own con... perhaps that's why we're called 'cons'.

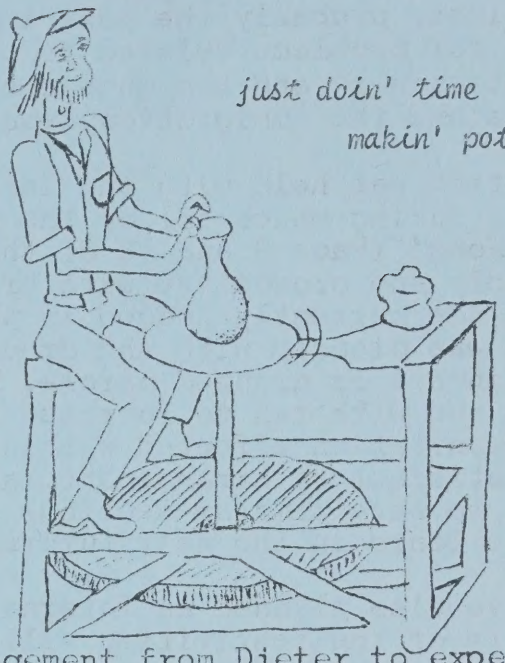
#2. "a rat has nothing to say unless you rat on yourself first"

#3. I doubt I will get involved in smuggling again when I leave here, I will probably go out and lead a normal life - having all my ambitions slowly flogged to death like most peoples.

J. Pinney #1736

Warkworth Goes To Pot

by Ken Farrell #2105



just doin' time
makin' pot

From a number of interesting artistic workshops organized by the Social Development Dept. during the last week of March, the ancient art of pottery proved to be a successful and enjoyable diversion for many inmates here at Warkworth.

Dieter Hasterleufel, a professional sculptor and ceramics teacher from Toronto, instructed the class in a nice easy going style, starting off with a basic description of types of clay--and methods of working them. The remainder of the day and the following one saw all kinds of bowls, ashtrays, steins, flower hangers and sculptures being produced amid a welter of non-professional but good humoured criticism from all those participating. This was compensated for by a constant encouragement from Dieter to experiment with combinations of clay and colouring with oxides. After a fairly detailed description of the process of 'bisque' firing (the initial firing which hardens the pots), Dieter left the group promising to return to judge the results and introduce the class to the mysteries of glazing.

In the meantime Ted Watson and Dave Trafford resurrected the little used kiln in the hobbycraft shop and put it to use. At the same time a potter's wheel was under construction in number 19 building. Upon his return, Dieter declared the first batch 'overfired' which is more annoying than serious from a glazing point of view as the glaze doesn't take so readily.

After a very informative discussion on the chemical ingredients, formulas, firing tempertures, and the wide range of colours obtainable through combinations thereof, Dieter was kind enough to present the class with a selection of his own favourite glaze recipes along with simple instructions on how to modify them. Several glazes were then prepared under the critical eye of Dr. Watson, who did a very professional job operating the weighing scales and this was followed by the group's artistic endeavors in applying the glazes to their respective masterpieces.

The potter's wheel was delivered from the workshop in thime for the final session. Dieter proceeded to demonstrate the 7 'grips' used in 'throwing a pot' while producing a variety of interesting shapes before the mesmerized gaze of the potential potters.

A great deal of creative satisfaction and fun was had by all who took part in this class and although no definite plans had been made for the instructor to return at the time of writing, Dieter has indicated that he is quite willing to and will be available again sometime in May. The class will continue to meet in the meantime and notes that were taken during these initial classes are being typed up and will be reproduced for the benefit of those who took part and anyone else who would like to take part in the next session.

Anybody who is interested in finding out more about the pottery class should contact either Ted Watson in #10 block or Dave Trafford in Hobbycraft.

International Group News by Ken Farrell #2105

Since the group's inception in January/February we have achieved a number of things, probably the most important of which was in creating a vocal point for problems related to us as non-Canadians. The group now has it's own stationery and has made contact with embassies, cultural and ethnic groups and the Immigration Department.

A meeting was held with the Immigration Officer from Belleville, Mr. H.G. Speck, during which all of the points made in the article 'Bureaucratic Ping Pong' (Page 9 and 10 of this issue) were discussed. The meeting was friendly and productive with Mr. Speck offering to help recover any passports not currently lodged in personal belongings in the institution. Mr. Speck was pleased with the group's practice of notifying him when a deportable inmate is granted parole. He indicated that if the passport is in order and with ten to fourteen notice, an escort can usually be arranged and deportation effected within a day or two of the release date. A simple and satisfactory arrangement, and a most welcome improvement! The group hopes to have similar meetings with the Administration and the National Parole Board in the near future.

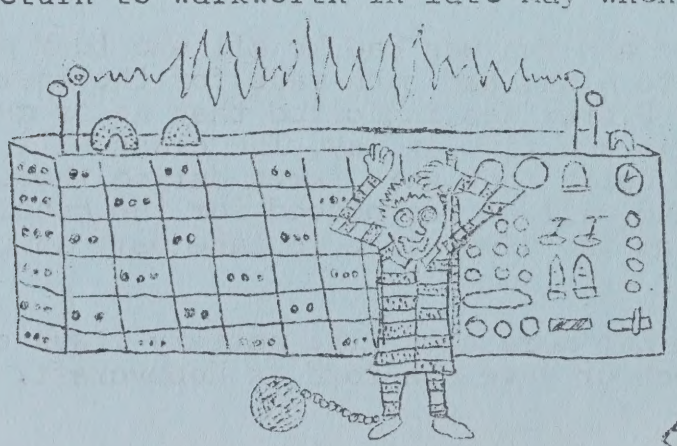
We have also planned an International Day here at Warkworth for May 14th. Details of the festivities will appear in the next issue of THE OUTLOOK.

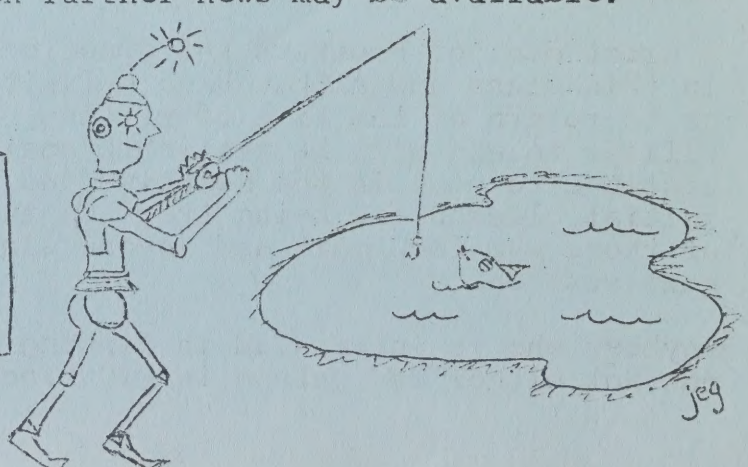
Fish Story by Steve Lynch #2231

This is just to answer all the fishermen amongst us that as every year at this time the fishing is great. We received a report from an interested citizen who knows all the best trout streams in the area. Just a few miles from Warkworth there is a delightful little steam which rushes and swirls down the side of a small hill ending in a clear cool pool. The water is inhabited with some of the biggest and hungriest trout in Ontario. No sooner than your bait hits the water and it is attacked. If you stand very quietly at the side of the pool you will see the fish darting back and forth waiting to make a delicious meal.

Inmate Computer Programmers? by John Grimes #1614

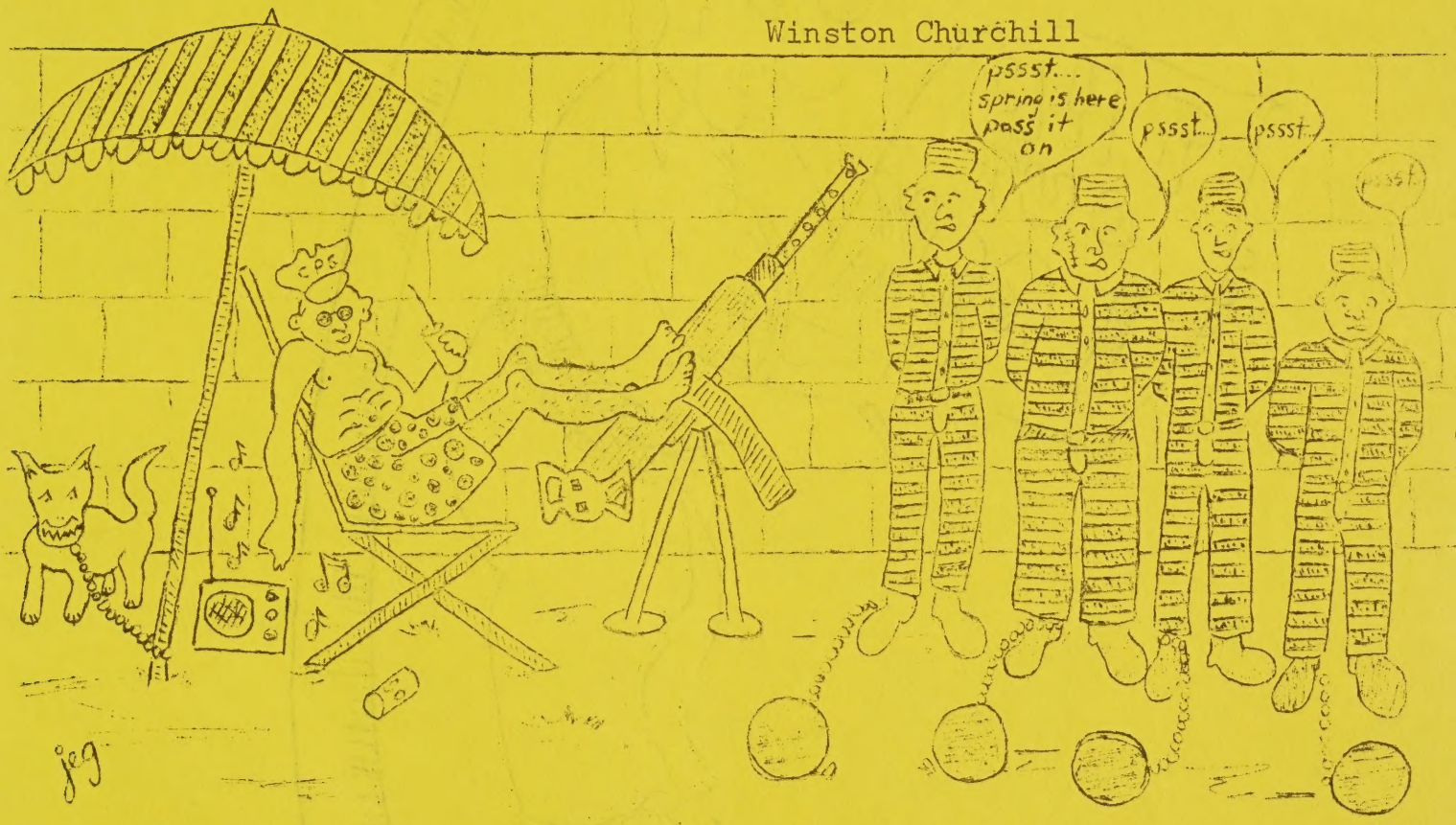
On Thursday April 14, twenty inmates met with Bob McKay, the director of Operational Information Services, C.P.S.- Ottawa. He explained that he was exploring the possibility of training and using inmates as computer programmers for the C.P.S. He administered tests to these inmates to find if anyone had a flair for computer programming. On Thursday April 21, Mr. McKever received word that three had passed with very high marks, and a further five had also passed but with lower gradings. On April 22 Mr. McKever administered these same tests to fifteen other inmates. These were dispatched to Mr. McKay for evaluation. It is expected that Mr. McKay will return to Warkworth in late May when further news may be available.





"The mood and temper of the public with regards to the treatment of criminals is one of the unfailing tests of the civilization of any country... We must not forget that when every material improvement has been effected in the prisons, when the temperature has been rightly adjusted, when the proper food to maintain health and strength has been given, when the doctors, chaplains and prison visitors have come and gone, the convict stands deprived of everything that a free man calls life."

Winston Churchill



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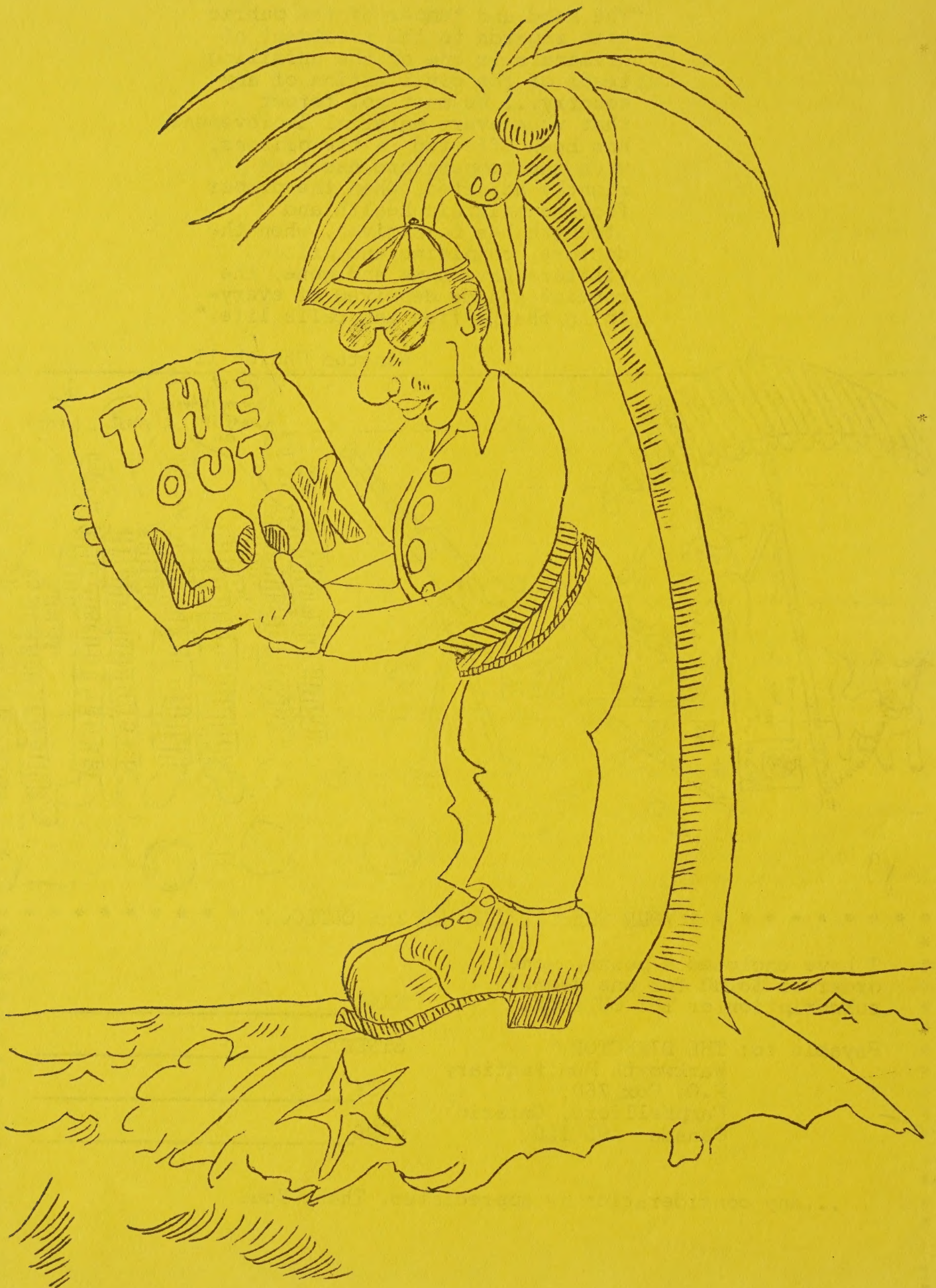
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